The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

The Week.

It is somewhat uncertain what the upshot of the Mail Steamship Bill and the Post-office Appropriation Bill may turn out to be as regards the fortunes of the steamship companies concerned. The Senate appropriated $1,250,000 for the transportation of foreign mails for one year. Apparently this puts a limit on the power of the Postmaster-General. There were some lively fluctuations in Pacific Mail shares in the stock market on Monday, betokening that the speculators are themselves in doubt how much they will get. They have calculated upon $600,000 as the portion of that company, but if $1,200,000 is the limit for everybody, they will have to take less. There will probably be some heart-burnings in the antechamber of the Postmaster-General after Congress adjourns. Whatever the Pacific Mail Company gets, over and above its present compensations for carrying the mails, will be clear gain, unless the Pacific railroads absorb the surplus by cutting down their subvention in proportion to the largess of the Government.

An intimation comes from Washington that if the Direct-Tax Refunding Bill becomes a law, two consequences will follow: First, there will be a movement in the several States to have the money distributed to the individuals who paid it, or their heirs, in order to carry out the intent of Congress. Second, there will be a movement in Washington to have the income tax that was collected during the war refunded. Surely no reason can be found for paying back the one more than the other. There is no reason why Congress should stop at the income tax. There were taxes on billiard-tables, carriages, and pianos during the war, likewise on gross receipts, on sales, on manufactures, on trades and professions, and other taxes since repealed, amounting in the aggregate to $256,000,000 in a single year. Here is a magnificent chance for refunding. The opportunity to "work" the State Legislatures to procure a distribution of the refunded direct-tax will, of course, not be neglected. Precedents will be found in the distribution of the surplus of 1837. In some of the States this money was distributed to the towns in proportion to population, and in others it was distributed to the inhabitants. In Maine, for example, each man, woman, and child received between two and three dollars. There is provender enough in this restitution to support a lobby of each Legislature for several years.

Mr. Plumb of Kansas let a good-sized cat out of the bag on Monday when he contributed certain interesting facts within his own knowledge as to the framing of the McKinley Bill. When that measure passed the House, it did not extend the sugar bounty of two cents a pound to maple sugar. Mr. Plumb stated that the clause in favor of the owners of maple orchards was added to the bill in the Senate at the request of the Vermont Senators, and he asserted that this bounty was agreed to on the statement of the Finance Committee that it would help Mr. Morrill to be re-elected to the Senate. "Republican Senators," goes the report, "were personally solicited by members of the Finance Committee to vote for the bounty on that ground. That was the reason he voted for it, and he did so with the distinct understanding that the paragraph should be knocked out in conference committee. But when the conferees took hold of the Tariff Bill, the other Vermont Senator, Mr. Edmunds, threatened, in writing, that if the maple-sugar bounty was not left in, he would vote against the whole Tariff Bill. That letter was now in the pocket of a Republican Senator, and it showed by what sort of Yankee trick the bounty had been obtained for a few persons in the little State of Vermont." Nobody questioned the truth of this interesting revelation.

Bills for the relief of the United States Supreme Court have been talked about so long without getting beyond the stage of talk, that it is a welcome surprise to find that such a measure has at last actually passed Congress. The bill creates a court of appeals in each of the nine judicial circuits, which is to consist of two of the existing Federal judges, and one new judge in each case, to be appointed by the President. The decision of these appellate courts is to be final in a certain class of cases, and thus the number of cases that can be carried to the Supreme Court will be materially reduced. It is hoped that, when the new system is running smoothly, the highest tribunal will be able to keep up with its work for the first time in a great many years, and so render speedy justice, instead of making litigants wait two or three years for a decision. The passage of this act is one of the very best things done by the Fifty-first Congress.

The nine new judges are to be appointed by a Republican President, and some disposition was manifested by the Democrats in Congress to secure a provision that some of the number should be taken from their party. The attempt to insert such a provision in the law, however, failed, as it ought to have failed, for nothing could well be imagined more abhorrent to sound ideas regarding the judiciary than the formal recognition of the partisanship of judges. A due sense of propriety should suggest to the President the wisdom of not taking all of the new judges from his own party simply because he has the power, just as the Republicans of Vermont, although they have always had the power to make their bench unanimously Republican, have been accustomed to allow the Democratic minority representation upon it. But, after all, it makes little difference whether a judge is called a Republican or a Democrat, so long as he is of the type of the late Justice Miller of the Supreme Court, who, although a Republican, was as good a States-rights man as any Democrat could ask for, and did not hesitate to annul for unconstitutionality acts passed by his own party in Congress. Happily the President has set so high a standard of judicial appointments in his selections for the Federal bench thus far that there is good reason to hope he will give the country nine good judges. If he selects men of the same type as Brewer and Brown, his appointees as Supreme Court judges, nobody will have any right to complain. Indeed, it may be said that, if Mr. Harrison had kept the general level of his Administration up to the standard of his judicial appointments, it would have been a far greater success than it actually has been.

The selection of Mr. Blair of New Hampshire for the Chinese mission will cause profound satisfaction in two hemispheres—in the Western because it gives us an assurance that the path of usefulness is not yet closed to him, as we feared it might be, and in the Eastern because there is no country in the world as ripe for reform just now, and as eager for reformers, as China. That he will be speedily taken out of our service for that of the Central Flowery Kingdom we have very little doubt. The Chinese have already employed foreigners in nearly every department of their administration except education, and they will almost certainly seize on Mr. Blair for the superintendence of their elaborate system of competitive examination for college degrees and Government offices. His fame as an educational reformer has already penetrated the Board of Foreign Affairs, and will have penetrated the Board of the Vermilion Pencil and of the Blue Sealing-Wax before he reaches Hong Kong. President Harrison, indeed, might as well be now looking around for his successor. There is only one thing that can prevent his success in his new sphere, and that is the hostility of the Jesuits. That powerful order is probably more powerful to day in China than in any other country. Many of its agents are Mandarins of high rank, disguised, of course, as Buddhists. They know Mr. Blair well, through his attacks on them in the debates on his Education Bill and his exposure of their doings in American newspaper offices. That they will try to poison the minds of the Empress Mother and the young Emperor against him is what may reasonably be expected; but Mr. Blair's arrival in person will make short work of their intrigues.

The Connecticut fugitive from justice for

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whose requisition Gov. Hill declined to recognize Gov. Bulkeley's request, has been set free in this city. Another fugitive, the horse thief now in jail at Carmel, N. Y., is hoping to regain his liberty in the same way soon. It is said that Gov. Bulkeley will send a requisition for him to Gov. Hill, and the latter declines to say what he will do about it in case it arrives. He evidently has some doubt about both the legal and political wisdom of his first refusal, or he would not hesitate about following it with a second. His remarkable conduct has made him more enemies than friends among the Connecticut Democrats, for all the respectable portions of the party there, as well as the leading Democratic newspapers, condemn him as being entirely without justification in law. Even so devoted a supporter of the Governor in this State as the Brooklyn *Eagle* has felt obliged to rebuke him for his course, saying that Gov. Bulkeley, under the Constitution of Connecticut, "is required to continue" the discharge of the duties of the office until his successor has been duly qualified; that as Governor *de facto* he is "entitled to all the respect due to a Governor both *de jure* and *de facto*"; that the "legal aspects of the case are not affected in the slightest degree by the quarrel of contentious politicians"; that Gov. Hill's refusal "was obviously based upon a misconception" of Gov. Bulkeley's legal status, and that Bulkeley's requisition "was entitled to receive as much credit as would be given to a similar request preferred by the Governor of any other State."

The bitter war which is raging among the Republicans of New Hampshire is casting much light upon political methods in that State, and especially upon the character of "Bill" Chandler, so long the boss of the Republican party. It has always been believed that the Chandler ring have used their influence over the Federal courts as a club for Democratic heads, and one specific instance of the sort is given by Herman W. Greene, member of the Legislature and now, as for some years past, a prominent member of the Republican party. Nearly thirty years ago Mr. Greene made oath that he was a resident of Boston, and therefore not subject to the draft in Hopkinton, N. H., where he had formerly lived. In the year after taking this oath, having meanwhile returned to Hopkinton, where he has lived ever since, he was elected moderator of the town meeting. Upon these facts Chandler had him indicted for perjury in the United States Court, saying, to quote from Mr. Greene's speech, that "he could indict me for a crime that would make me cease to be a Democrat and be a cowardly cur of a Republican," and having the complaint "signed and sworn by a military tramp that happened to be at that time within the limits of this State, and who left before it came to light and before I was arrested." Mr. Greene's interesting narrative proceeds as follows:

"But I heard some information of it, and I called upon Mr. William E. Chandler and he frankly told me that he knew nothing of such a matter whatever, and that he would not in that instance make a complaint for a crime against me. He had it in his pocket signed then, and had me arrested when the complainant was in Virginia, and he knew there was no law in New Hampshire under which he could make that complaint as a lawyer and a man, and no facts upon which to support it. Four times between the making of that complaint and my discharge in the United States Court, Chandler said to me this: 'Mr. Greene, if you will abandon your Democracy and come to the rescue of the Republican party in your town, this prosecution shall be withdrawn.' Respecting myself, resenting the insult, I replied to him in the plainest language."

A bill has been introduced in the Kansas Legislature to prohibit the making of contracts payable in gold. There is not much probability that such a bill will pass, or that it will have any other effect than to drive capital out of the State, and make the condition of borrowers considerably worse than it is. But the introduction of such a bill raises the question of the competency of legislation to prohibit the making of contracts, not immoral *per se*, by private individuals. If a contract may not be made in terms of gold, may the Legislature also prohibit contracts in which parties agree to deliver wheat, iron, or brick, or to convey real estate, or to perform labor? In times like these, when the idea is rife that one kind of money is as good as another, and better, too, and that the quantities of goods that money is exchanged for are not to be taken into the account at all, all sorts of rattle-brained projects will be put on foot, to the detriment mainly of the projectors. One thing is certain, and that is that Kansas will be a good State for capitalists to avoid if she puts herself in the attitude either of annulling contracts already made, or of prohibiting the making of such as the civilized world considers innocent and lawful.

We have received from Mr. Frederick Wm. Luttgen of this city a plan, or device, for a "supplementary silver coinage." The plan has been copyrighted, but the writer authorizes us to publish it, and asks us to give our opinion of it. He begins by showing that it is impossible for one nation or even for an international conference to maintain a fixed ratio of 1 to 16 between silver and gold, or any other ratio. "This is no more in their power," says Mr. Luttgen, "than it is in their power to regulate the weather." Here we agree with Mr. Luttgen perfectly, and we congratulate him on the felicity of his expression. Nevertheless, he thinks that something ought to be done for silver. So he proposes that the coinage ratio be changed whenever necessary so as to correspond with the market ratio of the preceding twelve months. If, for example, the market ratio for the past twelve months has been 1 to 19, let the coinage ratio for the next year be 1 to 19. Then the Government should purchase 200,000 ounces of silver bullion daily, and in case the market price of silver continues to fall, the purchases should be increased in a proportionate sum. There are several other devices auxiliary to this one, which we need not enumerate, because our criticism goes to the root of the whole scheme and of all other schemes having a similar purpose. We are opposed to any and all projects which have it for their aim to do something for silver, or for lead, or for tin, or for Babbitt metal, or for tea, or for coffee, or for newspapers.

Local Assembly 1562, Knights of Labor of the city of Brooklyn, have "tumbled to" the merits of the silver legislation now in force, and have petitioned Congress to take into consideration in like manner their claims as producers of useful articles by buying at the market price a sufficient amount of shoes, for example, "for a year's supply," and issuing certificates thereon redeemable in gold, silver, greenbacks, or shoes. If an emergency arises, such as a shortage of revenue, the certificates may be redeemed in shoes only at the market price. Of course this arrangement for supplying currency to the people would not be limited to the shoe trade. Money might be "based" on hats, on carpenter work, on plumbing, or on machinery. Indeed, the more fixed and permanent the property, the more secure would the currency be. In view of the success which has attended the experiment of buying silver and steadying the price of that commodity, the plan of Local Assembly 1562 is certainly worth a trial. We trust that the K. of L. in other parts of the country will push it vigorously.

The Philadelphia *Press* asks us whether the prices of carpets have advanced or not since the passage of the McKinley Bill, and intimates pretty strongly its belief that they have not. We have made some inquiries on the subject, and have received answers from competent authorities to this effect: Manufacturers of carpets have advanced their prices 10 per cent. This advance was announced by circular some weeks ago, and the circulars have not been withdrawn or modified. The advance was made necessary by the increased duties on carpet wool. Retailers' prices have advanced in some places and in others not. They have advanced on some kinds and on others not. There is a considerable stock of the old make still on hand, and these are still sold at the old rates. As a general rule, consumers have refused to pay advanced rates for carpets. Whether an advance corresponding to the manufacturers' advance, or any advance at all, can be obtained by retailers after the old stock is entirely gone, is not yet known. This is the sum and substance of the best opinion we have been able to get. It is within our knowledge that in New York the leading retailers have advanced the price of ingrain carpets ten cents per yard. If, after all, the price is no higher than before, the futility and uselessness of the McKinley Bill as to this particular matter is evident. The retailer has lost his profit and nobody has gained it, not even the domestic wool-producer, because he does not produce this kind of wool at all. American industry is not

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usually "protected" by putting a new burden on the manufacturer unless somebody else gets a benefit from it.

The effort which has been made unsuccessfully in Massachusetts at the two preceding sessions of the Legislature to pass a corrupt-practices act, will be renewed at this year's session. The measure of former years has been revised and made more stringent. It provides that every committee or organization which receives and spends money to promote the nomination, election, or defeat of any candidate for State, county, city, or town office shall have a treasurer, through whom all expenditures shall be made, and that all such treasurers, all candidates for nomination or election, and all persons expending for such purposes more than $25, shall file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or, in case of municipal elections, with the city or town clerk, a detailed statement under oath of the aggregate of all sums received and of all the expenses and disbursements. The bill also prescribes the form of the account, and requires State officials to supply printed forms to committee treasurers, candidates, and others applying for them. Instead of penalties for failure to comply with the requirements of the law, authority is given to the courts to compel delinquents by proceedings in equity to file the specified statements. This is a different measure in many respects from either our New York law or any pending bill in other States, but it is evidently the result of careful and intelligent study of the problem which it seeks to solve, and seems well calculated to make the undue and improper use of money in elections, without detection, extremely difficult, if not impossible.

The proposed appointment of a commission to sit on the "Labor Question" is undoubtedly one of the little bits of preparation the English Tories are making for the general election. They want to come before the country, at the dissolution of Parliament, as the poor man's friend *par excellence*, without saying exactly what they are going to do for the poor man. Commissions of inquiry of this sort in England are very slow-moving bodies. They sit a long time, adjourn very frequently, hear clouds of witnesses, and draft their reports in a most leisurely manner, so that it is safe to say that the report of this commission would not be ready before the general election; but the mere sitting and taking testimony would spread abroad the belief, or would be meant to do so, that the Ministry had some grand scheme in mind for the improvement of the condition of the working-classes. There is no likelihood that they have any plan whatever for dealing with the present hostility in England between labor and capital, and the chances are that their commission will aggravate it. A great deal of the present strife is due to unreasonable expectations excited by the encouragement given two years ago to the strike of the dockers. It was taken as a confession on the part of the middle and upper classes that there was something terribly wrong in the conduct of employers which legislation could promptly cure. Ever since then the Dock Companies have not had a quiet day, and unskilled labor all over the country has been thrown into wild disorder.

The French Chambers have voted $100,000 for the concession of the excavation at Delphi which our Archæological Institute thought it had secured, and have got the prize. There was hardly any opposition to the vote, first, because it is part of an arrangement for a commercial treaty, and, secondly, because it puts France on an equality with Germany in the field of archæological exploration. Germany has got much glory out of Olympia, so France must have a chance to get glory out of Delphi. As the "finds" made by the explorers cannot, we believe, be taken out of the country, nothing but the credit of adding to our knowledge of the history and arts of ancient Greece is to be had from the concession. The readiness of private individuals in America, through the Archæological Institute, to make up the amount, was used by the French Minister as an example in asking for the appropriation. The willingness of private persons in this country to do such things probably surprises Frenchmen as much as the readiness of the Government to do them in European countries surprises some of us. It would probably be impossible to explain intelligibly to some of our Congressmen — Senator Plumb of Kansas, for instance — the attitude of the French Government towards art and literature, or justify to him a vote of public money for the purchase of pictures or the sending of young men to Rome to study art. But the Greek side of this Delphi transaction would be made comprehensible to him by showing that the admission of dried currants to the French markets at lower rates of duty was part of the consideration. "Ah! now," he would say, "you begin to talk sense."

As the detailed returns from the Spanish elections come to hand, the triumph of the Conservatives appears to be even more sweeping than the telegraphic despatches indicated. The new Cortes will be composed of 265 supporters of the Administration, as against only 68 followers of Sagasta, 27 Republicans, and 23 of all other factions. Even in the cities, notably Barcelona and Madrid, which were supposed to be Liberal strongholds, the Government candidates polled a surprising vote. But two Liberal candidates pulled through in Madrid, while six Conservatives were elected. The Republicans are delighted at the good showing they made in the voting. In Madrid, for example, they polled 17,247 votes to about 35,000 for all shades of monarchical candidates. One-third of the total vote in the very capital of the kingdom cast against the monarchy is certainly a significant, perhaps an ominous result of the new law of universal suffrage. At the same time, it is a curious fact that there never has been a Cortes in which so many titled Deputies sat as will be present in the body just chosen. Still, this may not mean the predominance of the aristocracy in the lower house, as many of the counts and marquises elected to it made their canvass on the basis of a hearty acceptance of the people's right of representation, and presented the novel spectacle of nobles of Castile going hat in hand to ask the votes of peasants and laboring men. The cabled reports of Republican rioting in Barcelona appear to have been exaggerated; Salmerón was fairly defeated—at least, the Election Board, containing a majority of his sympathizers, so declared. Castelar himself narrowly escaped defeat.

From German criticisms on the recent Government Commission appointed by Emperor William to deliberate upon a reform of the Prussian schools, it would appear that the high expectations with which the calling together of this body was welcomed have by no means been fulfilled. From the very beginning the transactions of the conference were handicapped by the high-handed manner in which the Emperor forced his own views and propositions upon the assembly, entirely disregarding the official programme laid out by the Minister of Public Instruction. One of the most important subjects before the conference was the question of the future relation between the Gymnasium and the Realschule—the question whether the latter should be lifted up to the standard of the former; whether its scope should be widened so as to embrace both ancient and modern literatures and the sciences; whether the social status of its graduates should be raised so as to give them access to the universities; whether, in short, the high school of the future should be a reorganized Realgymnasium. But the debate on this point was cut short by the Emperor's statement that he should like to see all existing Realgymnasia abolished, and that in future he should veto the establishment of a single new one. And the same autocratic tone he maintained towards almost every question brought up in the conference. The result is, that the commission has been discharged without having accomplished a single reform of any consequence, except, perhaps, the abolition of Latin composition in the Gymnasia. Meanwhile, a new commission has been appointed, with Dr. Hintzpeter, the intellectual adviser of the Emperor, as Chairman, to draw up a detailed scheme for a new high-school curriculum; and undoubtedly the imperial views will find an adequate expression in the resolutions of this committee. What the effect of the Emperor's attitude in this whole matter upon the public mind has been, may be judged from a witticism now current in Berlin. Query: "Was ist der Unterschied zwischen dem lieben Gott und Kaiser Wilhelm?" Answer: "Der liebe Gott weiss Alles, Kaiser Wilhelm weiss Alles besser."

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THE CHILIAN CONFLICT.

THE contest now raging in Chili between President Balmaceda and Congress is a very interesting study in government for foreign observers, however disastrous it may be for the Chilians themselves. It has brought to the arbitrament of the sword questions which have within the present century made great disturbance in nearly every parliamentary country. There is in it a bit of French, of German, of Danish, and even of American history, but it is Denmark which supplies the situation most closely resembling that which exists to-day in Chili. Here in the United States, and in England, it seems now to be a settled maxim of party government, accepted by all parties, that no matter what differences may prevail between the Executive and the Legislature, the appropriations necessary to keep the existing machinery of administration in motion shall always be made—that is, that expenses of the army, navy, and civil service for one year at least shall be voted. But this rule has not been fully accepted in other parliamentary States. During the earlier years of Bismarck's career, when he was fighting the Prussian Parliament, they refused him his supplies, and he levied them by royal authority. In Denmark for many years the Radical majority in the Chamber has regularly refused to vote any money whatever for the maintenance of the Government, and the Ministry has just as regularly levied by royal ordinance as much money as it needed. In France a modification of this kind of demonstration has long prevailed—consisting in making the appropriations in twelfths (*douzièmes*)—that is, giving the Ministry enough money for one month, and reserving the rest for further consideration, in order not to bring the wheels of administration to a full stop. In all these cases, the object is the same—the expulsion from office of an obnoxious Cabinet.

The temptation to resort to this mode of ejectment is very strong in every country in which the existence of the Ministry is dependent on the will of the parliamentary majority and the traditions of parliamentary government are not very deeply rooted. One can hardly conceive of it as possible in England, but the French came near it under both MacMahon and Grévy. The kind of situation which calls it forth was to be witnessed in this country in Andrew Johnson's day, and closely resembled that which exists to-day in Chili. If the majority in Congress, strongly disapproving as it did of his "policy," had refused to make any appropriations whatever until he either resigned himself or appointed a Cabinet selected by the majority, they would have done almost exactly what the Chilian Congress are now doing. The expenses of the Chilian civil and military service are already settled by law as ours are, but they need, as ours do, an annual vote of Congress to provide the money for them. This the present Congress has refused to make, as a means of coercing the President into abandoning the practice of influencing the nomination—or "naming his successor," as we should call it—now of long standing in Chili, and into appointing a Cabinet agreeable to the majority. The Government of Chili is, in truth, very much in that family stage in which ours was down to the election of Andrew Jackson. That is, it is in the hands of a small body of highly respectable gentlemen of good family, who expect to divide the offices among themselves and nominate their successors, as the American Congress used to do, and expect their recommendations to be accepted as directions by the voters. In trying to "name his successor," President Balmaceda is only doing what others have done before him, and which might be done with impunity if he had a majority in Congress on his side. But this, owing to causes too numerous to describe here, he has not. The majority are bitterly opposed to him.

An attempt at reconciliation which was made last year broke down in October by the resignation of a compromise Cabinet, and he then adjourned, as he has the Constitutional right to do, the extra session which he had called. When Congress is not in session, it is represented by a permanent Commission composed of its own members, which acts as a sort of Supervisory Board towards the Executive. This Commission kept up the hostility to him, and ended by proposing to call a convention of all members of both houses to take part in its deliberations, or, in other words, an extra-constitutional body, and opened a regular campaign against the President throughout the country, very much like that which the Republicans carried on against Andrew Johnson in 1866. The Commission then, in December, called on him to convene Congress to discuss the budget, but he replied that the reasons which satisfied him that it was proper to adjourn Congress in October, prevented his calling it together again in December. He took the ground which he maintains in the manifesto which has just reached us, that he represents the Chilian people more clearly and authoritatively than the majority in Congress; that his motives are purer and his wisdom greater; and that he is now the sole defender of the Constitution against malignant enemies. In fact, he almost exactly occupies the position occupied by President MacMahon as against the French Republicans in 1877. On this issue the Congressional majority have taken up arms.

It may seem very extraordinary that, as the Congressional elections take place this month and the Presidential election in June, both parties should not be willing to wait and let the voters, as the French did in 1877, decide between them. But this suggestion touches at once the weakness of the Chilian Constitution. Chili is not a democratic republic like France or the United States. It is, as Rome or Venice was, an aristocratic or oligarchical republic. The government is carried on by an upper class, whose decisions are registered by voters with a property qualification. There is, therefore, no tribunal outside the political class, as there is in France, or England, or the United States, to which an appeal can be made when this class is hopelessly divided. When Pompey and Cæsar cannot agree in Chili, therefore, they have to fight now as they had to fight 2,000 years ago in Italy.

A GREAT REVELATION.

NOTHING in recent political history is more interesting than the gradual transfer westward of the operations of the Cobden Club. Twenty years ago, its worst work was done almost exclusively in the States along the eastern seaboard. At that time it spent most of its corruption fund in New York, in the payment of free-trade editors and orators and the diffusion of pernicious books and pamphlets, although no inconsiderable sum found its way to Boston for the same fell purpose. Its seductions, too, at that time were rendered all the more powerful by its practice of paying in gold when we were living under the régime of irredeemable paper. People who never saw or handled any kind of money but dirty greenbacks or national-bank bills were naturally dazzled by the display of "British gold" which the Club was always careful to display before the eyes of faltering or unprincipled protectionist orators and writers. Many a man, doubtless, who at that period would never have succumbed to paper money, was easily overcome by one peep into the small canvas bags from which the agents of the Club paid American traitors the price of their iniquity.

Since the resumption of specie payments, we have every year heard less and less of the work of the Club in these regions. The *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Press* and all the other high-tariff organs ceased, little by little, to speak of it in explanation of the activity of the free-traders, and confined themselves simply to quotations from British journals showing the devilish satisfaction experienced in England at any signs, however delusive, of a better market in the United States for British goods. These extracts brought out finely the demoniacal desire of British manufacturers to furnish the American people with cheap clothing, but they did not answer the question, What was the Cobden Club doing with its enormous annual revenue? Where was the gold going which the members of the Free-Trade League, the venerable William Cullen Bryant, and other free-trade editors at one time pocketed so freely?

The answer to these questions, as we now know, is and was that the exposures made in the East had proved too much for the agents of the Club. They had been followed up more closely than they could bear. One of their conversations, overheard in a cheap restaurant by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, was of itself sufficient to make New York and the other seaboard cities too hot for them. They had to betake themselves to the West, in reliance on the simplicity of the agricultural mind, the greater distance from Europe, and the reputed greater venality of the Western editors and legislators. In fact, they were directed to go West by the authorities in London, on the assumption

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that their money would go further there in the purchase of votes and influence, and that they would there be safer from detection. Mongredien's brochure attempting to show American farmers that they were out of pocket by the tariff, revealed clearly the quarter to which the Club was then directing its labors.

We are glad to say that its agents have at last been caught also in the new field, and there is a fair prospect that before Congress meets again there will be no corner of this vast continent in which one of them can carry on his nefarious game without being discovered and dragged to light. To the *Iowa State Register*, a paper edited by a leading Republican statesman, Mr. Clarkson, the late Assistant Postmaster-General, belongs the honor of having at last succeeded in bringing home to the Western public the exact nature and extent of the corrupting and impoverishing influence exerted by the Club. In what is, in our opinion, the boldest article we have ever seen in a newspaper—we say "boldest" having in our minds the unscrupulousness of the men who serve the Club "in our midst"—he brings to light facts which promise to destroy the Club's powers of mischief everywhere. The more important portions of it we extract entire :

EXPOSING COBDEN CLUB INFAMY.

The British Cobden Club, which has so brazenly attempted to control the business policies of the world in the interest of England's trade, by the corrupt use of fabulous sums of money, is now threatened with complete exposure through publication of the Club's secret accounts! Strangely, too, the exposure is said to be the result of the methodical methods of Prince Bismarck, who obtained a copy of the Cobden Club's secret accounts through the connivance of the German Embassy in London. This startling news does not originate with the *Register*, but we find it in a special despatch to the St. Louis *Republic*, the leading Democratic paper of the Mississippi Valley, as follows:

"LONDON, February 9.—A curious libel case has just been before the law courts in Sweden. It appears that a Swedish newspaper named *Motalaposten* accused certain persons of high social position, one of these being the late General Director of Customs and another the present Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stockholm, with having received subsidies from the Cobden Club amounting to £120,000 for carrying on a free-trade agitation in their country. The Court dismissed the libel, the writer pleading that all the statements were true, claiming that Prince Bismarck had been able, through the German Embassy in London, to obtain a copy of the Club's secret accounts, and these accounts fully bore out the statements that had been made. The writer of the article received his information in such a way that there could be no question about its authenticity, and he further alleged that these secret accounts would be very soon published in Berlin."

The reader will bear in mind this is not the evidence of a Republican paper. It was sent as a special from London, England, to one of the principal Democratic papers of the United States! The evidence was sufficiently strong for the Swedish court to dismiss the libel suit against a newspaper that had made the charge that the General Director of Customs and Lord Lieutenant, high officials in Sweden, had "received subsidies from the Cobden Club amounting to £120,000 forcarying on a free-trade agitation in their country"! The despatch strongly adds that "thewriter of the article received his information in such a way that there could be no question about its authenticity"! That evidenc was enough to convince the Swedish court, and it should be sufficient to convince the people of all the world, that the Cobden Club is spending many millions of dollars every year to control the markets of the earth in he interest of the manufacturers of Great Britain, who contribute the Cobden Club funds to accomplish that very purpose.

The concluding portion of Mr. Clarkson's brave but painful revelations will be read with mingled sorrow and indignation by every lover of his country, and indeed by every good man and woman. From this it appears that the Cobden Club expended $5,000,000 (five millions) in buying votes at the last election, and of this $500,000 in Iowa alone. This is very bad, but it is something with which, on a smaller scale, we are unhappily more or less familiar. What will shock people most is the news that the *Leader* of that State was receiving a subvention of thousands of dollars from the Club four months before the election; that the Chicago *Tribune* also has been long kept alive by a monthly subsidy from the same source, supplemented, however—to tell the entire truth—by another subsidy from "The Brewers' and Distillers' Trust." Who of us here at the East had any idea that the Chicago *Tribune* had been one of the first and most costly victims of the Club's seductions?

The impending production of the Club's "secret accounts," however, relieves us from the necessity of further comment at present on these disclosures. The dismissal by the Swedish court of the libel suit against the *Motalaposten*, on the promise of the editor to publish these accounts in Berlin with the kind assistance of Prince Bismarck and the German Embassy in London, is the handwriting on the wall for the free-traders all over the world. The Cobden Club has gone on for years publishing annual statements showing that its income was only about $5,000 per annum. It now appears that the secret books showed receipts amounting to many millions—say $10,000,000. There is little difficulty in detecting in these remarkable exposures the hand of some of the lawyers who wrest unclaimed English estates for American heirs from the rapacious maw of the Queen and the Lord Chancellor; but Mr. Clarkson is none the less entitled to the credit of being the first to lay the infamy really bare.

GOV. ABBETT'S SCHEME OF TAXATION.

IT seems to be thought by most people that they ought to enjoy the blessings of good government, as they enjoy those of the sunlight, without any great exertion on their part. Whether they ought to do so or not, all history teaches that as a matter of fact men do not long enjoy these blessings upon such terms, and the pleasant dream is invariably followed by a rude awakening. The people of New Jersey are now passing through an experience of this kind. A large proportion of the most intelligent citizens of that State have concerned themselves very little with what goes on at Trenton, and they now find that their Governor, whose policy and methods closely resemble those of Gov. Hill of New York, has brought before a subservient Legislature a scheme of taxation of the most revolutionary character. What he expects to gain by it we do not know, but what he should gain by it is a permanent opportunity to devote himself to his private affairs.

The bill reported by the Commission on Taxation is too long to be here considered in detail. It is full of obscurities and of objectionable features which can be appreciated only by lawyers, but its principal innovations are of a nature to be understood by every one, and should be known by all persons who contemplate making New Jersey their residence. The leading administrative feature is the establishment of a supreme board of inquisitors with arbitrary powers, who can revise and alter at their discretion the assessments and other proceedings of local officers and boards. For the exercise of functions that would be a strain upon the wisdom of Minos, the members of this Board are to be paid $2,500 a year; but their patronage in the employment of assistants and attorneys is limited only by the approval of the Governor. We cannot determine from the bill whether any appeal to the courts is allowed from the decisions of this Board. Apparently the only remedy is the dubious one of a certiorari proceeding, but it is not clear that the acts of the Board can be reviewed in this way. It is not often that any officers under a free government are given such arbitrary powers as are here provided. As an illustration of what they can do, it is enough to point out that they are empowered to compel all the adult residents of the State owning personal property worth over two hundred dollars to make sworn answers in writing to *any* questions prescribed by the Board, under penalty in every case of one thousand dollars.

The most revolutionary changes, however, relate to the assessment of personal estate, which is defined to be "everything which is subject to ownership not included in the term 'real estate.'" No deduction is to be made from any valuation of either real or personal estate except for debts of record in the State. Strictly speaking, this would seem to apply only to judgments, as the bond in case of mortgage indebtedness is not usually recorded. If this strict construction is not the true one, real estate mortgaged to non-residents would pay taxes only on the equity of redemption—a result which we can scarcely believe even the framers of this bill to have intended, as in a short time the amount of exempt real estate would enormously increase. As to the manner of assessment, it is necessary to quote the language of the bill:

"On the first Monday in April in each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and before the first Monday of June, the assessor or other taxing officer shall call upon each person within his taxing district, and furnish him or her with proper blanks, to be furnished or prescribed by the State Board of Taxation for the purpose; but if it be known to the assessor or taxing officer that *such person* is under the age of twenty one years or is non compos mentis, then he shall make such service upon the guardian, trustee, or other representative of *such person* under the age of twenty-one years or non compos mentis; and thereupon *such person* shall make to such assessor or other taxing officer a full, correct, detailed, and itemized description of all the personal estate of which *such person* was the owner on the first Monday of April of the current year; *such person* shall also, at the same time, make a full and true statement in like manner, in writing, distinctly setting forth a full, correct, detailed, and itemized description of all the personal estate held, possessed, or controlled by him as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, receiver, partner, agent, attorney, president, or accounting officer of a corporation, consignee, bailee, or in any representative or fiduciary capacity; and he

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shall fix what he de ms the true value thereof to each item of personal estate, whether the same be owned by him personally or held by him in a representative or fiduciary capacity, for the guidance of the assessor or other taxing officer, who shall determine and settle the true value of each item after an examination of such statement, and also an examination under oath of the party, if he deem it necessary, or he may adopt the valuation of the party."

The italicized words are an example of the ambiguities of the bill. It is further provided that every resident as aforesaid must make oath as to all property held by him in a representative or fiduciary capacity, and also as to any attempts made by him to evade taxation of his personal estate. The place of record of all debts of record in the State must also be stated, and all personal estate held in either an individual or representative capacity claimed to be not taxable must be included in the list. Every adult male is subject to a poll-tax not exceeding one dollar.

It has been supposed that there were certain advantages in organizing corporations under the New Jersey law, and the Sugar Trust was reorganized as a New Jersey corporation. The predicament in which such corporations may find themselves next April appears from the following provisions. The personal estate of every corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey shall be taxed where the principal office of the corporation is situated, and the personal estate of all other corporations doing business in the State shall be taxed where it is found. Taxes assessed upon shares of stock or registered bonds of any New Jersey corporation shall be first liens upon such stock or bonds. The bill, it should be noted, does not apply to railroads and canals. There is a general provision at the beginning of the bill "that all real and personal estate *within this State*, whether owned by individuals or corporations, shall be taxed at the true value thereof," etc., and it might be supposed that this would exempt personal property the situs of which was without the State. But the other provisions of the bill are inconsistent with this view, and it seems to be intended that such property, if owned by a resident of New Jersey or a corporation formed under the New Jersey law, shall be taxed in New Jersey.

The entire stock in trade, therefore, of all such corporations, as well as of individuals doing business outside of the State, their merchandise, bills receivable, book accounts, money, good will, and the contents of their safe-deposit vaults, must be reported in detail to the assessors of New Jersey, and pay taxes in that State. A commission merchant residing in that State and doing business in New York, must pay taxes upon everything that is consigned to him as well as upon his own capital, including all debts due him, without any deduction for what he owes except to the extent that he is a judgment debtor in New Jersey. It is obvious that this would mean ruin to many such dealers. If an institution, firm, or individual has on its hands as its own or for collection on the first Monday of April checks or notes to the amount of a million dollars, while its or his like obligations to the same amount are in the hands of another person, both parties are to be taxed, each upon a million dollars, although upon a settlement of accounts the whole of these obligations would be wiped out, and the total wealth of both parties might very probably not exceed a half a million—upon which they would also pay taxes. A wholesale dealer buys a bill of goods of an importer and gives his note for the price. Both are taxed, each for the full value of the goods. The wholesale dealer sells the same goods to a jobber, who gives his note for the price. Both are taxed. The jobber sells to the retailer on the same terms, and again both are taxed. These transactions might very well take place within the usual period of credit, with the result that the retailer would be taxed on the goods and the other three would be taxed upon the notes, and if the notes were put in the hands of their attorneys, the attorneys would be taxed for them, too. It would be as well to tax all sales of property and have done with it.

As we have seen, New Jersey corporations would have to pay taxes in that State upon their stock, wherever situated, except what was invested in land without the State, while resident stockholders would also pay upon their shares of stock, and under the laws of some other States stockholders outside of New Jersey would also be taxed on their shares. This would be a serious blow to these concerns, but the mischief would spread wider than this. The stock certificates of these corporations would cease to be negotiable, for no one could tell, without having a tax search made, that a certificate bought by him was not subject to the lien of taxes unpaid by some New Jersey holder.

It would be foolish, in the present state of public opinion, to expect sympathy for the owners of corporate property assailed by demagogues, but widows and orphans may obtain more commiseration. No executor, administrator, or trustee, if this bill becomes law, can without perjury fail to report for taxation all the property of those whom he represents, no matter though they and their personalty have never been in New Jersey. Such property consists to a large extent of securities bearing interest at a rate determined by the fact that they are usually untaxed. The common sense of property-owners revolts at the idea of double taxation; and when real estate is taxed without any deduction for mortgages upon it, it is so palpably unjust to tax the mortgages as well that the whole community has long acquiesced in the disregard of the letter of the statute. The proposed act would have consequences that cannot be accurately predicted. Lenders of money would insist that borrowers should pay the increased tax, but if the act were generally evaded, the income of trust funds that must be invested within the State might be seriously impaired.

That evasion would be general goes without saying. The proverb, "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies," is always in point in such attempts as this. Rightly or wrongly, men simply will not, even if they could, make out lists containing every item of property, tangible or intangible, which they possess, and turn them over to tax-gatherers. Conscientious people will be distressed by their position, but self-preservation is the supreme law even with them, while unscrupulous persons will of course return nothing the ownership of which they can conceal. To make the bill symmetrical, every one should be required to swear to the truth of his return of his own property as well as of that which he holds for others. There would at least be systematic injustice in that, while the present scheme would principally affect certain defenceless classes. It might properly be labelled "An Act for the confiscation of property belonging to widows, orphans, and helpless persons, and to corporations, and to cause truthful persons to remove from the State." It would put a premium upon falsehood, and, as the report of the Connecticut Commission conclusively showed, the premium would be effective.

"This act shall take effect immediately." Unless the citizens of New Jersey bestir themselves, they will find that they are saddled with a most vexatious, unnecessary, and injurious law, to comply with the provisions of which will occupy a large part of their time this spring. Farmers must stop their work to make lists of their tools and animals, business men must go through all their books and stock in trade, women must abandon their spring cleaning to make "full, correct, detailed, and itemized" lists of all their furniture, dresses, jewelry, books, and household goods, with their values—in short, the entire possessions of the inhabitants of the State must be written down and assessed in the space of two months. It may be trusted that the intelligent members of the community will see to it that legislators who vote for this measure shall not be returned at the next election—a much better plan than to abandon their residence in the State, a step which many of the well-to-do class are now making up their minds to take.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SHERMAN AND PORTER.

FEBRUARY 22, 1891.

THE air is full of Sherman and Porter and their great deeds, and I cannot, if I would, help turning back to some reminiscences of them both.

The first time I remember seeing Gen. Sherman near at hand was at the grand review at Washington in May, 1865, when, dismounting from his horse at the grand stand, as his army marched by, he ascended the steps to meet the President and Cabinet. My seat was close by, so that I could almost touch him as he passed up, and I can never forget his firm, vigorous step, still less the nervous quivering of his lip and the bristling up of his tawny moustache as he met Secretary Stanton, who had treated him so roughly about Johnston's capitulation. He drew back as Stanton stood ready to extend his hand, and, bowing slightly, took his seat. It reminded me of a tiger-cat or lion meeting an enemy and ready to spring at his throat. There is no question that Sherman, though a generous enemy, was a good hater.

The next occasion which brings him to mind is my return from Florida in 1870, when I met an ante-bellum acquaintance, Col. Archie Cole. He had been on Lieut.-Gen. Joe John-

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ston's staff, and told me, in grandiloquent language, of the plans they had concocted for trapping and destroying Sherman at Atlanta, which he said would have changed the whole result of the war. These plans, he boasted, were only disturbed by Jefferson Davis's appointment of Hood in the place of Johnston. I heard the story without much accepting it, but did accept Col. Cole's invitation to meet Gen. Joe Johnston at his rooms at a Savannah hotel, where, accordingly, I encountered the great rebel, and got from him a pretty strong confirmation of the idea, then prevailing among Gen. McClellan's friends, that he (McClellan), having the ironclad *Merrimac* on his flank at Norfolk, was fully justified by military axioms in going to Yorktown instead of taking the James River base before the wonderful *Monitor* met and repulsed the Confederate ram.

I did not ask Johnston about his proposed capture of Sherman, but on my way North met and sat by the latter at Wm. H. Aspinwall's dinner party in New York, given to Gen. Sherman two or three days after I had seen Johnston and his staff officer at Savannah. Among others, there was present a rebel from Richmond, perhaps a Major-General, who was then making iron at the Tredegar Works. In a pause in the conversation I said to Gen. Sherman: "I have just been South, where I saw your old opponent, Joe Johnston, and had a talk with him and one of his staff officers; the latter thought you were in a very tight place at Atlanta, and that Johnston's removal changed the whole history of the war. I suppose when Gen. Johnston was removed by Jeff Davis, you must have been mighty glad to see him replaced by an inferior, madcap soldier like Hood? How was it?" "Well," said the General, with his usual frankness, "of course I was glad to lose Johnston from my front, but it really made no great difference in the long run, and one day, when Johnston (who had been at West Point with me) and I were sitting under a shade tree in North Carolina waiting to hear whether his terms of capitulation were ratified by Grant, I said, 'Tell me, Joe, did it make any difference except a few days more or less in time and some bloodshed? We had beaten you then, and, with the pick of the Northern armies at my elbow, you could not long have stopped our march.' Johnston readily acceded to that," said Sherman, "and that was the simple truth and all there was to it."

Finding him ready, as usual, to speak out, notwithstanding his having the rebel Major-General sitting opposite, I said, "I saw too, General, what they call down there 'Sherman's monuments'—blackened chimneys and ruins—painting you as quite a monster of cruelty." The General's face grew grave, and he tersely said, the company all attention now, "I'll just tell you the only case when I hesitated to push discipline and punish my officers for wilful destruction. Of course marauders and camp-followers burned, robbed, and committed outrages we could not always reach, but the one other case was this. One day Col. —— of the ——th Ohio, was brought to headquarters under arrest for burning a plantation-house. On being questioned he said:

"'Well, General, I have no defence to make; shoot me, but hear my story first. [He was not a literary fellow, and did not put into Latin "Strike but hear."] Escaping from prison some time ago, I was caught by bloodhounds and d——d rebels, and brought to this plantation house; while I lay there, torn and bleeding, the owner came out and kicked and cursed me, and I swore if I lived I would pay him off. I have gone and done it, and am now ready for a file of men and muskets to square my accounts.'

"What," said Sherman, "could I do? I had to pass it by quietly, but that was the only case when I forgave such a breach of the orders only to burn buildings under certain exigencies of war." All this was said earnestly, but without exaggeration, and I shall not soon forget his face and the withering look he cast at our vis-à-vis rebel, who sat and took the medicine like a good enough fellow as he really was.

The last time I saw General Sherman was when Porter brought him in the *Tallapoosa* to Cape Cod and stood next to him at a deer hunt. The General was brimming over with the enjoyment of his holiday, and when at night the boys and girls sang his old war songs, I thought they would never get him back to the ship.

My first meeting with David D. Porter made a great impression on my mind. It made very evident the contrast between army and navy, which I have ever felt when comparing the two. It was in the early part of 1862 Washington city was like a camp. Orderlies' horses were tied to every gate-post or galloping through the street like mad; the War Department was full of the pomp and circumstance of war; sentinels and plumes were at every door and at every corner, and access to Secretary Cameron's headquarters was difficult except to those decorated with two or three stars. On the other hand, the Navy Department, where Secretary Gideon Welles presided, was quiet as a church on collection day; but my good friend Captain Fox, who then perhaps ranked as Lieutenant-Commander, was Assistant Secretary, and really ran the whole concern, except the Cabinet meetings and the politics, which that Ancient Mariner Gideon himself attended to very well. I was in full affiliation with the navy, and had the entrée to all its doors—indeed, to this day, some thirty years' distance, some of the old clerks and door-keepers open to me now when I call, as if I had a right to go and come anywhere there.

Leaving the noisy War Department one day, where I had transacted some business for Gov. Andrew with Secretary Cameron, I sauntered in to see Capt. Fox, who was quietly smoking his cigar, and, if I mistake not, sitting with his legs around the back of a chair, warming his back at the open fire. With him was a small, dark man, with little show of uniform or buttons, to whom I was introduced, he being then Capt. Porter. He had been on furlough, commanding merchant steamers, perhaps, on the Pacific side of Panama; but Fox, with an eye to vigor and efficiency, had called him back into the navy and put him at the head of the bomb-fleet, then bound south to cooperate with the army in taking New Orleans—a most important command. It was a strong contrast to get ten minutes with him and Fox outside of the bustle and show of the army, and hear that he was just taking his leave on this important and delicate service.

I said good-bye, and think that the next time I saw him was when he was drilling his fleet off Fortress Monroe, preparing to attack Fort Fisher. I was again with Fox, having brought Gen. Grant down from his headquarters below Richmond, he and Fox coming to plan the Fort Fisher enterprise, in which Gen. Butler's powder-boat played such a characteristic but useless part. Admiral Porter gave us breakfast on board the flag-ship, and then made the signal for a drill of the fleet, practising for Fort Fisher by a sham attack on Fortress Monroe. In an incredibly short time the boats were around the Admiral's flag-ship; then came the signal for attack on the fortress, and the men swarmed and waded ashore. All was done with the efficiency and dash which marked our navy throughout the rebellion.

The third and last time that I ever saw Admiral Porter, as it was also the last time I saw Gen. Sherman—by a strange coincidence that seems odd at this sad time—they came together to the Cape. Admiral Porter was then, as always, quiet and efficient, and showed but little change in manner from the time when I first saw him starting out on his famous expedition to New Orleans. Admiral Alden, who led the advance at New Orleans in the *Brooklyn*, when Farragut passed the forts, was also one of the party, as brave an officer as we had in the navy, though not so lucky as some. The three cannot fail to occupy a high place in our gallery of heroic Americans. To end with Sherman—

"Staunch to the last, though age had tamed his strength,
And fell disease had clutched his mortal frame,
His spirit stood unmoved, until at length
The welcome summons from his Maker came.
"His sword hangs rusting on the darkened wall,
His hand shall grasp its trusty hilt no more.
Obedient to the great Commander's call,
He has departed to the further shore."

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE IRISH SCHISM.

THE ENGLISH LIBERAL VIEW.

LONDON, February 14, 1891.

NEARLY three months have now passed since the verdict against Mr. Parnell in the English Divorce Court brought about that schism in the Irish party which has fixed the attention of our politicians during every day since, and now at last the failure of the efforts which have been made in the last six weeks to bring about Mr. Parnell's retirement seems to show that the rent cannot be mended. Your readers will remember that when Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon returned from the United States to France, they made vehement efforts to bring about a reconciliation, addressing themselves alternately to Mr. Parnell and to the Irish majority which had just deposed him in London and defeated him in the Kilkenny election. It was so obviously to Mr. Parnell's advantage to get these two influential leaders on his side if he could, that he jumped at the chance of negotiating, and so obviously the duty of the Irish majority to lose no fair chance of healing the split and getting rid of Mr. Parnell quietly, that they did not hesitate to join in the negotiations. No one, however, who has studied Mr. Parnell's character and analyzed his tactics after the struggle with his former followers began, could have seriously expected him to retire. He was evidently playing a game in which he might have something to gain, because he might hope to divide them and to win over the impressionable Mr. O'Brien, while he had nothing to lose, because he could at any moment declare that the terms proposed for his retirement were insufficient to protect the interests of Ireland.

This is what he has in fact done. He began by promising to abdicate, at least for the present (since he was cautious to keep free from permanent engagements), if assurances were obtained that the home-rule scheme contemplated by the Liberal party would be sufficiently large and complete. Mr. Gladstone, who, though sometimes hasty in moments of excitement, is very wary whenever he feels that the position is critical or delicate, absolutely refused to have any sort of communication with Parnell. When the leaders of the Irish majority approached with inquiries, he

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could not refuse to answer them, for he had promised to resume relations with the Irish party so soon as it had replaced Parnell by a new leader, and he saw that as Parnell's strategy was to accuse them in Ireland of placing blind confidence in their English allies, it was only fair they should have something specific to say. However, he judged it wiser to give no opening to misunderstandings by oral interviews, and accordingly formulated his views on the provisions of a proper scheme of home rule in two short memoranda bearing on the questions of the control of the Irish police and the powers of an Irish Legislature over the land question. These have already been published. The views therein expressed did not go beyond what was implied in the bill of 1886, nor beyond what nine-tenths of the English Liberal party hold to be needful. They are indeed absolutely prescribed by the circumstances and conditions of the case. To the Irish majority, and, it would seem, though the facts are not yet quite clear, to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien also, Mr. Gladstone's replies seemed satisfactory. But Mr. Parnell, finding it difficult to protract the negotiation further, and (as report says) in a moment of irritation, declared himself dissatisfied, and required the Irish majority to insist upon a further condition regarding the police. They, thinking such a condition needless and the demand for it a mere pretext to avoid the fulfilment of his promised retirement, refused to press Mr. Gladstone further; he insisted, the negotiations collapsed, and, as you know, the two exiles forthwith surrendered and were lodged in Clonmel Jail. Knowing that they would have no opportunity for six months to come of defending their position against any attacks that might be made upon them, or of denying any misconstructions that might be put upon their words, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, in their respective manifestoes, wisely confined themselves to expressions of regret that the attempted *modus vivendi* had failed. But it is pretty well known, and will doubtless have been made known in America before these lines reach you, what their sentiments, and especially Mr. Dillon's, are.

What is the upshot of the whole affair? How far has it altered the relative position of the two Irish sections and affected Mr. Parnell's future? Very little. The position is much the same to-day as it was the day after the Kilkenny election showed that in the rural districts of Ireland Mr. Parnell is weaker than his antagonists. The Irish majority has kept its ranks closed; the bishops have repeated their declaration against the co-respondent of the divorce-court action. On the other hand, no prominent Parnellite has renounced the deposed leader, though several are believed to remain reluctantly in his camp. Neither has anything novel been elicited regarding the plans of the English Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone's utterances on the questions of police control and land legislation are exactly what every one would have predicted. All that has happened is that two months have been spent in parleyings which have shown the dispassionate observer that there is no principle involved in the Irish schism, nor anything to be settled, except the purely personal question whether Mr. Parnell shall still lead the Nationalist party. It is fair to say that neither party shows signs of exasperation. The lapse of time has softened such hostility as existed in December, nor is there any likelihood that it will again become acute. The interest of both sections is to avoid collisions in the House of Commons, where every sharp word would give occasion for merriment and mockery to their common foes. Even in Ireland it is doubtful whether either section will gain anything by attacking the other. If seats should become vacant, there may be contests like that of Kilkenny, but in most cases it will be possible to predict beforehand whether a Parnellite or anti-Parnellite candidate has the best chance. Those who know Ireland declare that in the rural districts the influence of the clergy is supreme, and that Parnell's nominees would succeed only in Dublin, Limerick, and one or two other towns. It is far from certain whether he could hold Cork city.

A more important question is how the schism, if it continues up till the next general election, will affect the results of that election in Ireland and in Great Britain. As regards Ireland, everything will depend on whether Mr. Parnell and his opponents can arrange some sort of compromise which will not divide their voting strength in the constituencies where the Nationalist party is least safe. If they can, the next election will show few changes. A seat or two may be won by the Tories in Ulster, a seat or two lost, but the general result will be unaffected. But should Parnellite and anti-Parnellite candidates oppose one another, their division may in eight or nine constituencies let in a Tory. This would be a serious blow, for the Home-Rule party have been accustomed in argument to rely very much on the fact that 86 out of the 103 members from Ireland are Nationalists, and that even in Ulster the Nationalists have a member more than their opponents. The danger is so obvious that if it is incurred, it will be because passion has overcome policy in the breasts of the rival Irish parties. That Mr. Parnell will abandon his pretensions to lead is improbable, for he is possessed by a sort of Napoleonic confidence in his star, a belief that he alone can lead his country to victory, and that his own cause is her cause. Neither can the majority yield. Many of them have now formed a rooted distrust of him, and any surrender to him would discredit the home-rule cause in England. If both sides are wise, they will agree not to fight with one another except where the weakness of the Tories enables them to do so with impunity.

As respects England, the most singular feature of the last three months has been the contrast between the attitude of the so-called "upper classes" and that of the rank and file in the two political parties. The former thought Mr. Parnell's disgrace and the split that followed, and the angry recriminations of the two Irish sections, a fatal blow to the home-rule cause. Mr. Chamberlain and most of the other leading Tories and Anti-Home-Rule Liberals declared that the battle was won: Mr. Gladstone's policy was dead, and nothing remained but for it to be buried and him to retire from the scene. This was the universal belief of the fashionable world, of the landed gentry, of the upper strata of the mercantile and professional world. It was shared by most of Mr. Gladstone's followers in these classes—classes in which, it need hardly be said, he has a very small percentage of support. On the other hand, the mass of the Liberal party seem to have remained quite unaffected by these new phases of the question. Some of them would probably have "rebelled" and refused to vote if Parnell had remained leader of the Irish forces. But when he had been deposed, they considered that the Irish party had set itself right with its English friends, and, having made up their mind against coercion and in favor of an Irish Parliament, they were not going to be diverted from their purposes and convictions by any passing incidents. This is the only adequate explanation of the election at Hartlepool, which so alarmed the Cabinet that they abandoned the idea of dissolving Parliament, and is confirmed by the greatly increased majority which the Liberals have obtained at Northampton. For the moment, therefore, the prospects of the Government, lately deemed so bright, have again been clouded, and the expectation of an early dissolution has receded. The Liberals are cheerful, and some think the chance of their getting a large majority nearly as good as it confessedly was four months ago. I doubt this, nevertheless, if Mr. Parnell and the majority led by Mr. McCarthy can be induced to adopt discreet tactics. If there is no recrudescence of Fenianism in Ireland, and Mr. Parnell's attacks on Mr. Gladstone and denunciations of England find as little echo as they have hitherto evoked, Mr. Gladstone may in less than two years from now be forming his fourth Ministry. His vigor and his willingness to undertake all sorts of political and unpolitical work seem unabated. T.

THE IRISH LIBERAL VIEW.

DUBLIN, February 18, 1891.

THE imprisonment of *Dillon* and *William* O'Brien leaves the political field more than ever free for Parnell to pose as the leader of the Irish people, and to claim the merit, as he has not scrupled to do, of the work of these two men, who have for years been in the forefront of the battle both in Ireland and in Parliament. If Parnell's motive is merely personal ambition, the temporary removal from the scene of two men, either of whom, if free, would have had as much personal influence with the Irish people as himself, must seem to him and his adherents a distinct gain. A comparison of his and their political records is distinctly unfavorable to Parnell. For several years he has remained in a condition of political apathy, in mysterious seclusion, rarely appearing in the House of Commons, never in Ireland. On many critical occasions, when counsel was wanted and command would have been welcomed, he was not to be found; even his address was unknown. As the formal medium of communication with the Liberal leaders, he concealed from his most influential followers the terms proposed by them and accepted by him, and is convicted out of his own mouth by his speeches subsequent to these negotiations, both in 1886 and in 1890, and by his recent manifesto, of having been ready to agree to a home-rule scheme which he must have known would be distasteful to his followers and to the Irish Nationalists, and which admittedly was insufficient to set the Irish question at rest, or remove the Irish difficulty from the field of imperial politics.

During this period Dillon and O'Brien have been unceasingly engaged, in Parliament and in Ireland, in conducting the affairs of the party with wisdom and courage. Both of them have won a high place in the esteem of all who know them either as political opponents or as friends. It is indicative of Dillon's chivalric nature that the occasion for which he is now in prison, and that for which he underwent a previous term, were both cases in which he was not the originator of the local agitation. He had advised a more prudent course in one case, and had not been consulted in the other; but when appealed to by the farmers in difficulty and almost on the verge of defeat, he threw himself unhesitatingly into the struggle.

Even supposing that Parnell remains for the present the dominant personality in the Irish

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movement, the schism in the hitherto solid ranks seems to me far from being the great evil it is represented to be. The organization was resting on a very insecure foundation—an informal, unacknowledged, but practical dictatorship. Elected year after year as Chairman of the Parliamentary party, Parnell, for the last four or five years, has neither led the party nor consulted with them except upon rare occasions. Absent on many a critical occasion, he has unexpectedly put in an appearance on others, and taken his followers aback by his action and speeches, notably when he supported the Conservatives in the grant of a dowry from the nation to the daughter of the Prince of Wales, and by a startling and novel proposal on the Land Question, sprung without notice on his colleagues and the Liberal leaders in the midst of an important debate. His influence alone induced the Irish members to accept, though with some reservations, and with apologies to their constituents, Gladstone's very inadequate home-rule proposal in 1886; and he had apparently led Gladstone to believe that his followers would agree to the still more unsatisfactory proposals discussed at Hawarden in 1890.

The dissatisfaction with his leadership evinced by the present schism is due to long latent discontent, not merely to the result of the divorce case and Parnell's subsequent attitude. His demeanor in Committee Room No. 15 during the debates of the Irish party, his vaporing when outvoted about being the leader of the Irish people, and his refusal to submit to the majority's decision, amounted to a claim to an absolute dictatorship.

The result of the schism is that we have now two Irish parties in Parliament, vying with each other which shall best serve the country; the extent and meaning of home rule has been defined, and a zero line has been laid down which will make a sham measure impossible of acceptance in Ireland. Reservations to the Imperial Government of police control, of appointments of judges and magistrates, of questions of local taxation, could no longer be agreed to by Irish members. Complete independence in local matters, combined with complete solidarity in imperial questions, is the only principle on which a successful home-rule measure could be passed; and the more this question of reservations is debated in public, the less will the framers of the new Irish Constitution be likely to err.

It is quite on the cards that Parnell may again be the *de facto* leader of the Parliamentary party, for the electors who now support his opponents may have to choose between him and the English Liberals, if the present Irish majority fail either through internal dissensions or for want of money. Experience has taught us that the good intentions of English Liberals have never been translated into legislation in accordance with Irish ideas except when supported by a strong Irish vote. The Irish electorate will be more disposed now to look to measures and not to men. If Parnell had led his party during the past five years in the spirit in which he has conducted his secession campaign, the defection in consequence of the divorce case would have been much smaller than it is. He has been taught a lesson which will have enduring consequences; from the recluse, the cold and unimpassioned speaker, distant in manner to his colleagues, apathetic, negligent of business—sometimes on the score of health, sometimes on the ground of constitutional wisdom—he has been transformed into the vigorous man of action, the impassioned platform orator, appealing to sentiment and patriotism, exhibiting a new-born enthusiasm and sympathy for the evicted tenants and laboring classes. Reticence as to what should constitute a home-rule bill is replaced by an elaborate detailment of his requisitions. The selfish audacity with which he has claimed credit for the work so ably done by his former lieutenants, recalls Napoleon's jealousy of other successful generals and to some extent goes down with the multitude.

The weakness of the larger wing of the Nationalist party consists in its having a few members who are English Liberals rather than Irish Nationalists; in want of money, for most of the campaign funds were under control of their adversaries; in, for the present, a lack of a newspaper to replace the *Freeman's Journal*. Many of the Irish members could not afford to live in London during the session on their own resources, and still less could afford the expense of contested elections. It remains to be seen what funds will be provided by the public for these purposes, but it is extremely probable that some of the most useful members may have to retire for financial reasons. Neither wing of the party can expect to obtain the same money support that has been given here tofore, and for the present it is supposed that what was known as the Parliamentary Fund is wholly in the hands of Parnell. The new paper, which is to be called the *National Press*, will make its appearance next month, but till then the anti-Parnellite members are practically voiceless except so far as the provincial papers, with their limited circulation, go.

Taking the situation as a whole, it seems to me that the home-rule cause is now on a better basis than before the schism. Ireland, though divided in opinion about men, remains solid as to measures, and the country is better informed, and can express an opinion on the subjects in controversy more freely, than during the hole-and-corner negotiations carried on by Parnell, who apparently resented inquiries, and kept his colleagues as well as the country in the dark as to what he was demanding and what he was prepared to agree to.

AN IRISHMAN.

POPULAR ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, February 11, 1891.

THE fertility of the newspaper press in England of late years is a subject which calls for more attention than it usually receives. Americans are supposed to be the greatest newspaper readers in the world, and so, perhaps, in a certain sense, we are. We may, individually, read a greater number than people of other nationalities. But a glance at one of W. H. Smith's railway book-stalls shows that we are really far behind the English in the endless variety of little sheets published. If the character of a nation can be determined by what it reads, much useful instruction is to be had from the study of current publications meant to appeal directly to the public taste. It is therefore important to note that still more striking than the variety of English papers and periodicals is the fact that a large proportion are worse than worthless from a literary and artistic (for many are illustrated) standpoint.

We have not much to be proud of in some of our great dailies, with their Sunday editions overflowing with gossip and small talk and fashion and society news; and we have our fair share of periodicals that might be dispensed with altogether. But, at least, at our news-stands prominence is given to the better magazines and better papers, both foreign and American. In England there are the well-known morning dailies, dull and decorous, taken in by everybody, as much a matter of course as the daily supply of bread and milk; and there are the political and literary weeklies, several ably edited, with a very limited subscription list, however. But far more prominent than these are the innumerable insignificant little sheets, quite without reputation, and unheard of outside their own circle of readers—for readers they must find somewhere, or Mr. W. H. Smith, who is a cleverer man of business than leader of the House, would not offer them for sale. The most popular of these are of the *Tit-Bits* order, composed of odds and ends, stray snatches of reading, taken from the press of the whole world. Others depend upon, not their contents, but the prizes they offer, by which the true Briton's love of gambling is encouraged. Many cater to the hobby of a special class, whether it be a particular branch of sport or society gossip and scandal; for while the Englishman lavishes abuse upon the gossiping tone of our papers, he carefully reserves separate organs for his own society news, so that he may always know exactly where to find it, and be able to take it in large doses all at once. Then there are papers of the *Ally Sloper* character, alleged comic journals, but unintelligible to most men, and the cheaper illustrated papers, whose only claim to success is the trifle charged for matter that nobody ought to want. Indeed, the number of these publications would be almost incredible to any one who had not seen them spread out on the book-stalls, where they are so much more in evidence than anything else. For one *Nineteenth Century* or *Saturday Review*, there are piles of *Tit-Bits*, *Short Cuts*, *Pearsons*, *Answers*, *Funny Folks*, *Snacks*, *Scraps*, *Pelicans*, *Hawks*, to mention a few. Only a little better are gossip-mongering weeklies like *Truth* and the *World*. And these are the papers that sell. Of *Tit-Bits* alone, such a large edition is published that, I understand, it has to be printed in at least two different towns.

There is no doubt that these innumerable publications are the outcome of general and free education. A hundred or even fifty years ago, they would have been impossible, since then there would have been but too small a minority to whom such trash could have appealed. It may be thought a hopeful sign that so many people can and care to read nowadays. But the quality of the literary (?) fare provided for them makes one wish they had never as much as learned their alphabet. It may be that the people must be educated up to the standard of the class with whom for generations education has been a right; they must perhaps have to begin with simple reading; but, simple as it may be, if not good as well, they will never get beyond it. The man whose mind has been filled with *Scraps* and *Snacks* will rarely be able to digest more substantial mental food. It is, as Sir Walter Scott wrote in his Journal, when speaking of the necessity of bringing standard works within the reach of all ranks of readers: "To make boys learn to read and then place no good books within their reach, is to give men an appetite and leave nothing in the pantry save unwholesome and poisonous food, which, depend upon it, they will eat rather than starve." I have lately seen it argued that the modern fertility of the press should distress no one, since educated people are not compelled to look at every new production. But the evil done to the many who accustom themselves to reading what over here has been christened the "new journalese," and to seeing illustrations that defy

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every canon of good art, is not easily calculated. Their artistic and literary sense must in the end be dulled for ever, and they will become eventually utterly incapable of appreciating good art and good literature. This is why one watches with such interest each new journalistic venture, hoping against hope that, by setting itself a higher standard, it will help to elevate the public taste to which it caters.

Last year, of the many papers added to the already enormous supply, only three were of note. These were the *Speaker*, the *Review of Reviews*, and the *Daily Graphic*. Of the *Speaker* it is useless here to say anything. It belongs to the weeklies of comparatively limited circulation, and has no influence upon the great mass of readers. As everybody has been assured again and again, the success of the *Review of Reviews* has been phenomenal, and its editor's telegraphic address, "Vatican," points to the universal sway to which he aspires. At first it is not easy to understand why such a miracle of bad paper, bad printing, cheap illustrations, and cheaper sentiment should succeed; but the *Review of Reviews*, thanks to its editor's relations with Gen. Booth, has the support of the entire Salvation Army, while it is also bought by the many who delight in getting for sixpence that which they think people have hitherto had to pay shillings monthly or a club subscription yearly to obtain. The *Daily Graphic*, as an illustrated daily, has had, of course, many difficulties to surmount, but the shortcomings of a printing-press not yet perfectly adapted to meet its requirements cannot be held responsible for poor or amateurish illustrations. The *Daily Graphic* does occasionally give its printers a chance to show what they can do with good drawings. But the most that can be said for it is that it has lived a year, and promises to increase in public favor. Certainly in 1890 there was no notable new journalistic experiment which could help to raise popular journalism from the slough of mediocrity and worse into which it has fallen in England.

With the new year, again, three new papers have seen the light—the *Anti-Jacobin*, *Black and White*, and the *Strand Magazine*. The first, a weekly, though it differs from the *Speaker* in its political principles, is like it inasmuch as it addresses but a small audience and can have no substantial effect, for good or evil, on the great populace that reads and enjoys *Tit-Bits* and *Ally Sloper*. *Black and White*, on the other hand, aims at reaching the thousands as well as the hundreds. It is an illustrated weekly, the rival of the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated News*, and its success, therefore, must depend chiefly on its illustrations. If these two papers had kept to the high artistic level which they attained in the beginning, in the days when English draughtsmanship was greatest, there would be no room for a third. But they have both degenerated year by year, though they still maintain their old standing because of the Englishman's preference for that with which he is most familiar, and his curious conviction that anything, especially any drawing, that is actually printed and published in England must be good. For a well-edited illustrated weekly, therefore, the field is practically open, and the managers of *Black and White* say they are determined to surpass everything that has yet been done. To be honest, their first number, the only one which has as yet appeared, is not reassuring. Judging it by its illustrations, to its editors names are of more importance than the work to which they are signed: a picture is still a picture, whether good, bad, or indifferent, while there seems somewhat of a want of judgment in wasting a good wood-engraver's time in reproducing drawings which would really come better by "process," and a want of artistic feeling in enclosing all the large prints in inartistic lines cut to look like a frame. How many years is it since the *Graphic* gave up doing very much this same thing? However, allowance should be made for first numbers, and it may be that *Black and White* has a brilliant artistic, as well as financial, future before it.

As for the *Strand Magazine*, I do not think I should even refer to it had I not seen such misleading statements written in its praise by English correspondents of American papers. It is merely an enlarged and monthly *Tit-Bits*, intended solely for the *Tit-Bits*' class of readers. It is published by the same proprietor, Mr. George Newnes, who, of all men, has known best how to make a newspaper pay, but who is looked up to as a public benefactor by the British great lower middle-class. His magazine is, on the whole, better than one expected; it is made up chiefly of translations of well-known and no longer new French, German, and Russian stories, and its illustrations might be a great deal worse. But, as a sixpenny magazine, it does not compare with the *English Illustrated*, which, dull and uninteresting as it often is, sometimes does publish good engravings and drawings and gives only original matter in its letter-press. Those who think Mr. Newnes's magazine wonderfully cheap at sixpence forget to compare it with the *Century* and *Harper's*, which are, after all, one only double, the other a little more than double its price, but infinitely superior in every way.

It is frequently said that the demand creates the supply, that the people like bad art and bad literature, and, therefore, that only second and third-rate publications have any chance of success; or, as Whistler has it, when that which is born of the millions goes back to them, it charms them, for it is after their own heart. It is true that the critical sense of the people counts for nothing. But the responsibility for the printed trash with which they are deluged lies really, not with them, but with the publishers and editors who furnish it. The people have always taken that which has been given them in art, as well as in literature. When good work has been provided, they have profited; when bad work is substituted, they must suffer. By stooping to the millions their standard can never be raised, and their minds are weakened, not strengthened. And to-day, when every man, woman, and child can read, the harm done by trivial, vulgar, and sensational papers and periodicals, published at a price within the reach of all but the very poor, is more serious than it has ever been before. It is for this reason that the display made in the English bookstalls is one of the most depressing sights in England.

N. N.

Correspondence.

THE WEST AND SILVER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have read with great pleasure your discriminating and commendatory editorial on Mr. Cleveland's letter on the silver question, and dissent only from so much thereof as seems to convey the idea that on this question the people of the Western States are less sound than those of the East. It is a mistake to underrate the intelligence of the Western agricultural population. The result of the late Congressional elections indicates greater progress in correct economic ideas on the tariff among the farmers of the West than among those of the East. Given free silver coinage as the issue and a three months' campaign, and I undertake to say that that policy would be voted down in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana by decisive majorities. I have less knowledge as to Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri, but believe that the result would not be different in those States. Fortunately for the country, the thinking and voting are not done by the frothy politicians who vapor wildly in Congress and State Legislatures as to what the people want, seeking by extravagant advocacy of every fleeting popular folly to further their own political fortunes. All the great journals of this city are opposed to free silver, and their circulation is extensive in the States mentioned. It is easy to see that even in States further west this policy has now many more advocates than it can command hereafter. I firmly believe that right here in the great Mississippi Valley Mr. Cleveland has not impaired his hold on popular confidence by his manly and timely utterance, but strengthened and increased it rather. Comparing him with many of his critics, I can find no more appropriate characterization for the latter than in the words of Burke:

"In truth the tribe of vulgar politicians are the lowest of our species. There is no trade so vile and mechanical as governments in their hands. Virtue is not their habit. They are out of themselves in any course of conduct recommended only by conscience and glory. A large, liberal, and prospective view of the interests of States passes with them for romance, and the principles that recommend it for the wanderings of a disordered imagination. The calculators compute them out of their senses. The jesters and buffoons shame them out of everything grand and elevated. Littleness in object and in means to them appears soundness and sobriety."

S. S. Gregory.

Chicago, February 21, 1891.

DOES THE SOUTH WANT THE FORCE BILL?

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Is it possible that the Atlanta *Constitution* and other Southern papers do not foresee the probable result of their effort to prevent the nomination of Cleveland because of his views on silver, supposing that the effort should prove successful? Cleveland's letter has made it impossible—if, indeed, it was not already impossible—to elect a free-coinage Democrat as President. No one will dispute this after calm reflection. The South has not electoral votes enough to choose a President alone, and the Northern States necessary to make out the number are admitted to be against free coinage, with the possible exception of Indiana. There is no hope of sufficient aid from the West, as the Farmers' Alliance has everything in its power there which is not safely Republican. A free-coinage Democratic candidate, then, means simply an easy Republican victory, which would seemingly reverse the verdict of last November, and thus secure sufficient Republican support to pass the Force Bill and other obnoxious measures to secure continuation of power. It would *not* bring free coinage, and most surely *would* perpetuate the McKinley theory of taxation—an admirable scheme for draining the money of Southerners into the pockets of Pennsylvanians. Will the South sacrifice relief from this burden and immunity from force legislation merely to make an ineffective demonstration in favor of free coinage? If so, then the magnificent battle of the last few months, in which it has had the

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aid of every Democrat and Independent of the North, will have been fought and won in vain.

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BOHEMIAN "ANARCHISTS."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of the 5th inst. there appears an editorial article on the "Quality of Our Latest Immigration," in which you say: "The countries which contribute most heavily to the Anarchist population of our large cities are Austria and Bohemia, and, though those countries send us some industrious immigrants who become desirable citizens, there is good cause for uneasiness in the rapid growth of additions from those quarters."

Permit me to state my belief that you are somewhat mistaken in the facts. Some years ago there were serious Anarchist troubles in Chicago, in consequence of which a number of persons were sentenced either to death or to imprisonment. The Bohemian population of Chicago at that time was already very large; it is now about 60,000 souls. The Austrians were also quite numerous. But among the persons sentenced there was not one Bohemian or Austrian, and, so far as my knowledge goes, none of them were implicated. It may be, and probably is, true that among the Bohemians of Chicago there are some individuals of Anarchist tendencies. The same may be true of other large cities, and particularly of New York. But, on the whole, their number is insignificant in comparison with the entire body of the Bohemian population of those cities, not to speak of the large Bohemian farming population throughout the Western States; and it certainly is not increasing. Wherever, in our large cities, there is a tinge of Anarchism among the Bohemians, you will find on investigation that it springs from their contact with German Anarchists here or in the old country, and that it is confined to those who imbibe it through their knowledge of German speech. It would be manifestly unjust to blame the whole German population for the existence of a certain Anarchist element in its midst; and it would be equally unfair to charge the Bohemians with Anarchism because some individuals embrace those subversive theories. Such an unfair charge, however, has been made on different occasions and blindly repeated.

In all their characteristics, the Bohemians strongly resemble the Germans, which naturally follows from the intimate contact and intermixture of those two races for a thousand years. In all our large cities where they have gained a foothold—except, perhaps, in New York, where the conditions are not favorable—the Bohemians try hard to acquire property, and their success in different cities has been quite remarkable. The Bohemian farmers in all the Western States, and as far south as Texas, have become proverbial for their thrift and rational system of husbandry. Within the last forty years they have brought large sections of country under cultivation, creating thousands of flourishing farms, and forming a most valuable class of our Western population. On the whole, the Bohemians of this country are good citizens, proud of their American citizenship, and highly appreciative of the advantages offered to them by this great country, with its free institutions. They excel as taxpayers, and business men dealing with them readily acknowledge that "bad debts" among that class of people are comparatively very rare. They can read and write in their own language almost without exception; besides, the sale of Bohemian and English dictionaries and "interpreters" in this country is very large, which proves that, as a rule, they strive to acquire a knowledge of English from the moment they land on our shores.

There are at present about thirty newspapers published in this country in the Bohemian tongue, dailies and weeklies; and of that number there is but one which may perhaps be said to further socialistic or anarchistic views. This I take to be a conclusive proof that this country has nothing to fear from "Bohemian Anarchism."—I am, sir, most respectfully yours, Charles Jonas.

Racine, Wis., February 23, 1891.

THE SPEAKER AS PREMIER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The *Atlantic Monthly* for March has an article by Prof. A. B. Hart which, coming from such a source, I confess to having read with extreme surprise. Mr. Hart narrates the growth of the power of the Speaker in our House of Representatives—how, in 1790, he received the power of appointment of committees merely as a matter of administration; how, inasmuch as these committees have power to strangle any legislation which they do not like, and more power than anybody else to forward any which they do, the Speaker had, by 1840, come largely to control legislation through the committees; how between 1880 and 1890 this power was reinforced by the "recognition" for party purposes as between different claimants to the floor; and how, in the last Congress, this weapon of recognition was wielded for and against the personal friends and enemies of the Speaker. Up to this point I agreed with what seemed a clear and forcible account of the greatest danger with which our Government is threatened. To my amazement, a fifth premise led to a totally different conclusion.

There is a Committee on Rules, consisting of the Speaker and four members, two of whom belong to the minority, and, as Mr. Hart says, "are practically excluded even from the routine business of the Committee," so that the Speaker and two members appointed by himself have the power of determining what legislation shall be considered by the House and who shall be allowed to speak for and against it. And this, Mr. Hart thinks, puts the Committee on Rules in the position of the British Ministry, who determine what measures shall be submitted to the House of Commons to the exclusion or subordination of private bills. He goes so far as to think the Committee on Rules not only an evolution from, but a great improvement upon, the confusion of the committees. He says that out of more than 13,000 measures submitted to Congress, nine-tenths were suppressed by the committees, but he does not say that which one in ten was adopted was mainly determined by the operations of the lobby, or that if a further power of suppression is given to the Committee on Rules, the resultant precipitate will before long depend upon still worse considerations.

Surely Mr. Hart does not need to be told that the British Prime Minister and the Speaker of the House of Commons perform functions as wide apart as the poles. Fancy suggesting to an Englishman that the Prime Minister might as well occupy the Speaker's chair, and preside over and control deliberations, and at the same time decide what measures the House should take up, appoint the select committees to examine and report upon them, and again decide who should be allowed to speak for and against them in the House. Your hearer would in all probability burst out laughing in your face. The Speaker of the House of Commons holds one of the most splendid positions in the world for the impartiality and the justice with which he rules its deliberations, though, lest I should be accused of Anglomania, I remark that he is in this respect no whit superior to the average moderator of the New England town meeting. Being independent of and above suspicion of party, the Speaker is elected almost unanimously, and frequently the same man for two or more Parliaments. The Ministry are just as much subject to him and are treated in the same way as the most insignificant country member, while his most important function is the protection of the rights of the minority.

But there is more than this. The British Ministry are the executive power. They not only determine what measures the House shall consider, but they prepare those measures, which is the only means by which administration can be successfully carried on. They are responsible for the results of those measures, and not only are they keenly criticised while in power, but they know that even after they are in opposition, their successors will visit failures upon them and their party. Our Speaker is responsible for nothing. He has nothing to do with the Executive, and cannot be held accountable for the effect of measures. He does not even prepare them, but selects some of those submitted by other men; and though he may determine what the House shall consider, the House must pass the measure, and therefore have the nominal responsibility. In short, with enormous power and temptation, our Speaker has hardly any responsibility at all.

No doubt the present position of our Speaker is an evolution from the necessity of some leadership in such a chaotic body as the House of Representatives; and, as Mr. Hart says, inasmuch as the tendency with us is to exalt the Legislature at the expense of the Executive, the power of the Speaker will continue to increase. But that is all the more reason why good citizens should cry aloud on the corners of the streets, as they point out the danger; why they should demand the restoration of the balance of power between Executive and Legislature; why the Cabinet officers should be admitted to take part in the proceedings of the houses, in accordance with the Senate report of February 4, 1881, forming a better representative of the English Ministry and a copy more perfect than the original; and why our Speaker should be ejected from his false functions and remanded to his true and invaluable ones, those of the English Speaker and the moderator of our town meeting. G. B.

Boston, February 27, 1891.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In July, 1888, Prof. J. H. Wright read a paper before the American Philological Association at Amherst, in which—following a hint of Busolt's—he aimed to prove that Cylon's attempt to make himself tyrant of Athens took place before the time of Draco and his reforms (and not, as generally supposed, as late as 612 B. C.), and that it stood in distinct though hitherto unsuspected relations with the social changes that culminated in the reforms of Solon.

The theory was based on an independent examination of all the evidence then available—not only the statements of Herodotus and Thucydides as interpreted by the writer, but also what he believed to have been the language of Aristotle in his lost treatise on the

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'Constitution of Athens.' The statements of Aristotle Prof. Wright endeavored to reconstruct from the secondary sources—Plutarch, pseudo-Heraclides Ponticus, etc. Only an abstract of this paper (Proceedings Amer. Philol. Assoc. for 1888, p. xxvi.) was printed at the time. The treatise was afterwards rewritten, and in August of last year it was placed in the hands of the editors of the Harvard Classical Studies for publication, much enlarged and fortified by new arguments. In the ordinary course of events it would have appeared in the immediately forthcoming volume ii. But, for reasons of a purely external nature, involving blame to no one, the editors, with Prof. Wright's consent, decided to postpone the publication of this paper and to make it the initial article of volume iii.

Meanwhile come the interesting tidings of the acquisition and publication by the British Museum of a newly discovered papyrus manuscript of Aristotle's 'Constitution of Athens.' From the accounts so far published (the text of the document has not yet come to hand), it appears that this find affords the amplest and most gratifying confirmation of Prof. Wright's theory. Here, in the introductory historical sketch, where events are given in chronological order, the account of the Cylon affair (not, however, preserved in the papyrus, but only referred to) precedes that of Draco's reforms, and is separated from it by a mention of the purification of the city for the slaughter of the insurgents, and by an interesting description of the Constitution at that early period. This remarkable discovery, nevertheless, robs Prof. Wright's paper (supposing the manuscript to be authentic) of much of its independent value, since the matter under discussion is now transferred from the class of uncertain questions to that of established historical data. And the paper, as finally printed, must undoubtedly be modified here and there in accordance with the new light.

As one of the editors of the Harvard Studies, I deem it proper, in justice to Prof. Wright, to call attention to the fact that his main thesis was propounded more than two years ago, and was set forth in elaborate written form six months before the discovery of the new manuscript was known to American scholars. FREDERIC D. ALLEN.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., February 22, 1891.

THE SIDON SARCOPHAGI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In describing the Sidon sarcophagi (Nos. 1332, 1333) I referred to the first *fascicule* of Hamdy Bey's illustrated work as probably published at the time of my writing, which was the original intention. A letter informs me that the material for the first fascicule has been for some time in the hands of the publisher (Leroux of Paris), and that it will appear about the end of March. Besides the introduction, and part of the description of the tombs in which the discovery was made, this fascicule will contain a description and discussion of the sarcophagus of "The Weepers."

The same letter informs me that the difficult work of restoring the cover of the great sarcophagus has been completed. This cover was in 126 pieces. It was necessary to drill 266 holes, and make use of 132 bronze clamps to join these pieces together. This will give some idea of the amount of labor which has been required to prepare the sarcophagi for exhibition. JOHN P. PETERS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 24, 1891.

Notes.

EIGHT lectures given a year ago at the Lowell Institute, Boston, by Mr. Louis Dyer, late assistant professor at Harvard College, have been carefully revised, and will be printed with notes and appendices under the title of 'Studies of the Gods in Greece at Certain Sanctuaries Recently Excavated,' Macmillan & Co. being the publishers. The volume will contain Dörpfeld's plan of the Eleusinian Temple from the Proceedings of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and, by permission, Elsey-Smith's plan of Patmos from the *Journal of Hellenistic Studies*.

Henry Stevens & Son, London, announce 'The Discovery of North America,' by Henry Harrisse, being a critical and documentary investigation, with an essay on the cartography of the New World, and an account of 250 ancient maps and globes, existing or lost. The work will form two large quarto volumes, with 25 facsimiles, and is set down to appear early in the spring of 1892, so as to coincide with the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. It will be got up in three styles of varying attractiveness and costliness, and issued only to subscribers.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce as in preparation a new edition, brought down to date, of Brander Matthews's 'French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century'; 'Spain and Morocco: Studies in Local Color,' by Henry T. Finck; and 'A Publisher and his Friends: Memoir and Correspondence of the late John Murray,' by Dr. Samuel Smiles.

Harper & Bros. have in press 'Flute and Violin, and Other Stories of Old Kentucky,' by James Lane Allen.

Mr. Richard Malcolm Johnston's volume, 'The Primes and Their Neighbors,' about to be brought out by D. Appleton & Co., will consist mostly of short stories of middle Georgia which have already appeared in the magazines. One new one, "The Durance of Mr. Dickerson Prime," will be added.

A collection of the poems of the late Horatio Nelson Powers is being edited for D. Lothrop Co., Boston, by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams.

A Life of the late General Sherman, composed by Gen. O. O. Howard and Willis Fletcher Johnson, is in course of production by Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia.

Ginn & Co. have in press 'Principles of the Algebra of Logic,' by A. Macfarlane; and the 'Prometheus Bound of Æschylus,' with Wecklein's introduction and notes translated by Prof. F. D. Allen.

An essay on Compulsory Voting, by Frederick William Holls, will be shortly published by the American Academy of Political Science in Philadelphia.

Miss Mary E. Burt, whose suggestive and original little book, entitled 'Literary Landmarks,' we had occasion to recommend some time ago, carries out the plan there described for the teaching of literature by publishing the first of four volumes on 'The World's Literature' (Chicago: Albert, Scott & Co.), as a course in English for schools and colleges. The book is made upon a singular plan. Instead of reducing to her own words the authorities upon which she has drawn, Miss Burt has simply made long extracts from them in the original pages. The consequence is, that there is very little matter in the volume which could be protected by an American copyright. The subject treated is the Myth in general and Homer and Hesiod. The method followed is to reprint *in extenso* from Ruskin's 'Queen of the Air' and Carlyle's "Hero as Divinity," and also less generously from the works of J. Addington Symonds, Max Müller, and Gladstone. Homer is then treated by giving long extracts from Earl Derby's and Butcher and Lang's translations, attention being confined to the character of Achilles and Ulysses. Hesiod occupies only a few pages at the end. The scheme of abstracting in this way sufficient portions of the greatest works of the world's literature to give a knowledge of their nature and their sequence in civilization, may well prove useful for younger students and those who have little leisure and some desire for acquaintance with these works; but the question of the rightfulness of such free use of "authorities," for which it is not stated that permission was obtained, is a nice one, though an international copyright law probably would decide it very quickly, so far as the future is concerned. Apart from this consideration, the work is very well done, and should be serviceable in the study of literature by students of high-school age.

A brief and carefully systematized account of English Versification (Leach, Shewell & Sanborn) has been prepared by the Rev. James C. Parsons for the use of schools. It is the result of the author's experience in teaching, and shows acquaintance with what has been written upon English metres by the most learned authorities. The scheme includes a description, with examples, of all varieties of metre, together with notices of the methods by which writers of verse endeavor to vary the normal line, and at the end there is added also an account of the stanzaic forms of poetry, including the recent French importations. The author's judgment is good, and, though the work is elementary and occasionally stiff, the neophyte in verse may profit by the rules and suggestions which constitute the substance of the volume.

Mr. A. Wilson Verity edits for the Pitt Press Series of the Cambridge University Press (Macmillan) Milton's 'Arcades and Comus,' with the elaborate apparatus of notes and introductions characteristic of the present standard of school texts. The little essay on the history of the masque in English is the most notable feature of the volume, and gathers together much that is of interest about this literary form. All that is known of 'Comus,' biographically and bibliographically, is to be found here, and in the appended notes there is a large amount of philological learning. This last matter is, in our judgment, much overdone. The editor is somewhat more free than most of his predecessors in admitting Milton's obligations to preceding poets in English, but not more free than his citations justify him in being. Milton took epithets from other poets as Gray took them from him, and he also imitated the melodic structure of his favorites. The editor finds a pleasant name for this "plagiarism," styling it "the lampadephoria of literature." The work is very thoroughly done, and errs only by that excessive elaboration which it seems impossible to counteract.

Sir Philip Sidney's 'Apologie for Poetrie' is edited in the same series and with the same care by Mr. Evelyn S. Shuckburgh. He follows Arber's reprint of the 1595 edition, which, however, he has taken the pains to collate with an original in the British Museum. The spelling is not modernized. A very serviceable Life is furnished, in which, it is to be observed, the date of Sidney's birth is given as November 30, 1554, instead of November 29, on the authority of a MS. Psalter in Trinity College Library. There is no elaborate literary criticism or other extraneous matter, and the notes, though of the usual fulness, are more marked

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by the illustrations they afford of contemporaneous literature than by philology. The edition is at all points admirable.

Mr. E. C. Wickham's edition of Horace is now completed by the publication of the 'Satires and Epistles,' with an explanatory commentary (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan). It is of the same standard of excellence that marked his first volume, which was issued some fifteen years ago. The Latin text is constituted on the principles which were then set forth, and which Mr. Wickham has seen no reason to abandon. There are essays on the contents and nature of the Satires and Epistles, the collation of the Queen's College MS. is finished, and the volume ends with two good indexes to the entire work.

The historical and descriptive volume, called 'Hampton and Its Students,' published by the Messrs. Putnam in 1874, closed with a notable selection of fifty slave songs arranged by the musical director at Hampton. These have now been issued by themselves, by the same firm, under the title 'Cabin and Plantation Songs as Sung by the Hampton Students,' but with a considerable accession from the Fiske Jubilee Collection and from other sources. And inasmuch as Hampton trains the negro and the Indian together, three Sioux songs have been added; besides which one Japanese, two Hawaiian, one Chinese, and one Turkish song are introduced with reference to the varied nationalities in a certain Hampton choir whose portraits serve as frontispiece. This enlarged edition will, we hope, not only meet with favor for its own sake, but also redound to the advantage of the institution from which it emanates, and which may fairly be called the most interesting as it is one of the most deserving in the whole country.

We have already reviewed the 'Letters of Lord Chesterfield to his Godson,' and it is enough to say of the authorized American edition before us that it appropriately forms part of the Messrs. Putnam's pocket series of "Knickerbocker Nuggets," filling two volumes.

A correspondent complains that purchasers are in danger of being misled by the action of Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers of "Histories of the Old World," in adopting into that series Mr. S. Baring-Gould's 'Germany, Past and Present,' and lettering it 'History of Germany' on the back, as if a distinct work. Still, it is to be hoped that few persons buy books merely from the backs.

The bound volume of the *Overland Monthly* for the last half of the last year is numbered the sixteenth, and is a pleasant reminder of the maintenance on the Pacific Coast of the solitary literary magazine west of the Alleghenies that can rank with the best of those to the east. It does not, of course, draw upon the same variety or degree of talent which is at the command of editors on these Europe-fronting shores; but, if its cup is not large, it serves to drink out of, and the editing is serious and high-minded. The department of book-reviewing is carefully cherished, and is noticeably comprehensive. The *Overland* sometimes attempts pictorial illustrations, but the present volume is devoid of them. Every one who has a just conception of the tone of society in California must feel an interest in the success of such an influence for good as this publication, which has had its period of storm and stress and is doubtless still not unattended by discouragements.

The two chief theatrical annuals in our language, the British '*Era* Almanack' and the 'New York *Clipper* Annual,' try to make up for their obvious inferiority to their French rivals by a greater promptness in publication. The most interesting part of the '*Era* Almanack' is the account of certain "Old London Theatres," with reproductions of old plates. The "Record of New Plays," etc., is as valuable as usual; and the more literary portions, stories and the like, are quite as valueless as usual. The Records are also the most useful part of the 'New York *Clipper* Annual,' which contains four pages of portraits of American actors and actresses.

The latest American novel to be included in the series of foreign works of fiction published in Paris by Hachette is a translation entitled 'Monsieur Barnes de New York.'

The sixth part of the supplement of 'Danmarks Statistik' (The Statistics of Denmark) contains many statements of interest to students of economics. Figures in regard to the public debt, the condition of the treasury, the income and expenses of the State, the different budgets, the number and size of the schools, and many other matters connected with the public administration, are given with great fulness. The account of taxation in Denmark is of special value, showing as it does a considerable increase in returns since 1877. The pension list has been sensibly lowered since 1867. A great decrease is noted also in the tax on brandy, due in the main to the more general use of beer among the lower classes. Students of pedagogics will find many interesting figures under the head of education. In 1875 women were for the first time admitted to the University, and since then sixty-one have been matriculated. The number of theological students has advanced greatly during the past ten years, and, if the proposed increase of the Copenhagen churches be carried out, will undoubtedly increase still further.

Carl Schoenhof, Boston, sends us samples of the "Biblioteca Italiana" issued by Hachette & Co., with English vocabulary and notes. These handy and inexpensive little volumes contain comedies by Goldoni, Alfieri's "Oreste," Maffei's "Merope," and a couple of tales by G. Carcano. They are well adapted for the private study of a language far too generally neglected among us.

There was, after all, a certain undue haste in the recent publication of Aristotle's 'Constitution of Athens.' Mr. F. G. Kenyon, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, had the good luck to discover it more than a year ago in the first roll of papyri given him to examine. The secret, kept for more than a year, threatened to leak out early in January last. Hence the full account of the startling discovery which appeared from the Museum authorities on the 19th of that month, and which did really take most of the knowing ones by surprise. Within ten days of that time, the text, with Mr. Kenyon's minute commentary, was in the hands of subscribers. But now the book has suddenly disappeared from the market, and there is delay in the promised publication of the facsimile. Rumor has it that, in the haste of publication, the accentuation of the text was intrusted to unskilled hands. The original papyrus shows only three accents and two breathings.

The University of the State of New York has lately issued a bulletin from its Museum in Albany on our local building stones, by Prof. John C. Smock, now State Geologist of New Jersey. An earlier bulletin by the same author gave a list of the quarries in the State; the present number contains a description of the quarries, with an account of the various kinds of stone they yield and a reference to the more important edifices throughout the State in which the stones are used. A map indicates the distribution of the quarry districts.

In this connection we may call attention to Bulletin No. 3 of the State Geological Survey of Missouri, where Mr. Arthur Winslow holds the position of State Geologist. This Bulletin contains an account of the clay, stone, lime, and sand industries of St. Louis city and county by G. E. Ladd, Assistant Geologist, and of the mineral waters of Henry, St. Clair, Johnson, and Benton Counties, by A. E. Woodward, Assistant Geologist. Both are prepared in good form for easy consultation, with side-headings and numerous tabular accounts of structure, products, and analyses.

Bulletin No. 2 of the same Survey contains a bibliography of the geology of Missouri by F. A. Sampson: a full list of everything relating not only to the geology, but to the several organizations of the State Survey as well, such as Governor's messages and the reports of various State officers bearing on these matters. 810 titles are given. The convenient arrangement, with tables of contents, index, and other aids to practical use, will create a wide call for this bulletin. Other State surveys might well follow the example of Missouri in thus preparing an account of themselves. The Franklin Society of Providence has done so for Rhode Island, but we do not recall any other example of the kind. Lesley's 'Historical Sketch of Geological Explorations in Pennsylvania' is arranged on quite another plan, and does not pretend to bibliographic completeness. The preparation of such lists as these may be recommended to advanced students in our colleges.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have added to their well-known lithographic "*Atlantic* Portraits" a very successful reproduction of Mr. Gutekunst's photograph of James Russell Lowell, at life-size. To us it seems quite equal to the best of the series to which it belongs.

Mention was lately made in these columns of Mr. Sidney S. Rider's Inquiry [in his own *Book Notes*] concerning the authenticity of an alleged portrait of Roger Williams. This exposure well deserved to find a place among the Rhode Island Historical Tracts, and Mr. Rider has just issued it as No. 2 of the second series (Providence).

An account of a recent journey to Tashkent, by Capt. A. C. Yate, which is the first paper in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for February, adds little to our knowledge of the progress of Russia in Central Asia. Gen. Annenkoff, the constructor of the railway, was met at the bridge over the Oxus. Among other things he showed his visitor a school in which were seventy boys and girls, saying, "When I start a cantonment anywhere for my railway troops, among the first things I construct are a school and a church." It is the policy of the Russian Government in its Asiatic possessions, in contradistinction to that of the English in India, to encourage by every possible means the learning of the Russian language by the natives. This has been carried out with such success within the past twenty-five years, that "all the inhabitants of the towns, and many of those in the country, have learned Russian." Prof. J. Geikie treats of the geological results of Dr. Nansen's expedition, saying among other things that if it has "thrown no new light on the disputed question as to the cause of the high temperature which formerly prevailed in Greenland, it is needless to say that it has added considerably to our knowledge of the present physical conditions of that country."

The February Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society opens with an account of explorations made in Alaska last year by

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Lieut. R. W. Seton-Karr. The scene of his operations was the mountainous region lying at the headwaters of a branch of the Chilcat River and just behind the Mt. St. Elias group. In strong contrast to this rugged glacier-covered region is the country between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika in Central Africa described by Mr. D. K. Cross. Here high hills, rich valleys, and undulating pasture land alternate with plains covered with gardens and plantations where "you may walk from sunrise to sunset and never be outside the shade of the bananas." The villages, built of bamboo and small round bricks, are swept daily; the natives' love of neatness extending to their cattle, which are "tended with the greatest of care, housed properly, washed and brushed down at regular periods." The ear is filled with the sound of the tinkling cow-bells and the reed-flutes of the herd-boys. The land is carefully cultivated and wonderfully productive, bearing two or three crops in the year. Mr. Cross sharply criticises Prof. Drummond's unfavorable statements in 'Tropical Africa' regarding Nyassaland, which were made from a very limited experience of the country at the head of the lake during the dry season. Mr. Cross also gives some account of a visit to the southern shore of Lake Rukwa, which he believes to be much larger than the maps represent it, estimating its length from 80 to 100 miles and its breadth 30 or 40. It is apparently drying up with great rapidity from an extraordinary and unaccountable lack of rain in recent years.

—There is little to note in the March *Century* beyond the continuation of the historical papers which are so marked a feature in the value of this magazine, but are too fragmentary to call for comment. Frémont's expeditions are the subject of a block of articles, and there is the usual collection of "Californiana." "General Crook in the Indian Country" is a cognate paper. Talleyrand's "Memoirs" continue in the Napoleonic period, and bring out repeatedly his plea that in being false to Napoleon he was true to France and Europe. Life in a Northern prison during the Rebellion is the subject of a new war article. The Thibetan journey continues its rather monotonous course. The special articles of the number are a pleasantly written account of the Century Club, with illustrations, and a description of the social aspects of Australian cities, from the point of view of a political observer. The usual fiction fills out the number.

—*Harper's* for March opens with a most dismal account of Buenos Ayres by Mr. Theodore Child. He finds the impression made upon him by the city and its social conditions "wholly and repeatedly that of coarse and brutal materialism." The volume of business done is striking, and the life of the streets noisy and boisterous, but the wealth acquired in the last ten years has been expended in vulgar, showy, and cheap ways. The architecture is described as not adapted to the country, the housing of the poor as of the worst sort, and the moral habits of the city as more offensive than elsewhere. Of intellectual life there appears to be nothing, and the dependence of the journals is mainly upon Paris. There are "no amenities of life," "no amusements except the theatre, which is expensive," "no distractions except gross and shameless debauchery," "no society," "no social leaders," "no leaders of opinion," etc. Altogether, a more unfavorable view of a great city could not well be drawn, and the sins of the Argentine metropolis must be great indeed to draw down such a condemnation from a traveller who has not shown himself narrow in interest or sympathy, or hard to please. Following upon this article comes an account of the smuggling of Chinese laborers and of opium into the United States, mainly across the Canadian border. It is the fruit of personal inquiry, and seems to be temperately written; and as the information is of a sort difficult to obtain in a trustworthy shape, the paper is of more than ordinary value as a criticism on our Chinese and customs laws. Mr. Lang's comment upon Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors" certainly makes the most of that not very popular play, and is especially felicitous in pointing out the Shaksperian element in the modification of the plot and the treatment of the characters as compared with Plautus. Mr. Laurence Hutton writes in his usual careful and encyclopædic manner of the throng of literary folk who have left memories in Edinburgh, and the article is effectively illustrated by a number of cuts which present the "gray metropolis of the North" to the eye. Two special articles, upon "American Leads in Whist" and on "Nationality in Music," deserve mention, as does also the always welcome writing of Thomas Hardy, who begins a series of papers on "Wessex Folk." Mr. Curtis, in the Easy Chair, pleads for smaller halls, shorter dinners, and fewer speakers, as a desirable reform in public dining. The number is unusually varied, and strong in each article.

—The *Atlantic*, which comes this month without any poetry, is distinguished by a number of articles of serious character, and maintains throughout a high average. The beginning of Mr. Parkman's narrative of the capture of Louisbourg is by itself sufficient to give the number unusual interest, and it is written with the author's ordinary vivacity and skill in character-drawing and in the grouping of detail. It is matter for congratulation that this striking episode of old New England life is to be treated by such a master of the picturesque in style as well as of historical knowledge; but we shall have another opportunity to speak of the work when it is completed. Of unusual interest, too, is the fragment of autobiography in which the late James Freeman Clarke tells of his school days. His education belonged to the unreformed period of our public instruction and the days before juvenile literature, when boys learned Latin before ten years of age, and were glad to read classics of their own tongue which now would be hardly endured as a punishment; but Mr. Clarke throve under the old discipline, and he spends much time in criticising our own methods of primary instruction, particularly in grammar, with all his old vigor and independence. It is a paper especially to be recommended to teachers. What improvement education has made in our country, more particularly in the college system, is the subject of the next article, on "The State University in America," by Prof. George E. Howard of Nebraska. The writer has collected his facts with great thoroughness, and he has arranged them with admirable clearness in order to show the tendency of State education in the past, and to forecast the place to be held by it permanently in the greater number of States. His comments, too, are sound and characterized by political thoughtfulness. Two other articles upon public questions cannot be passed over by political observers: Prof. A. B. Hart's brief and compact résumé of the powers of the Speaker and his place in our system as compared with an English Premier, and Prof. Hadley's survey of "The Railroad Problems of the Immediate Future." Prof. Hart seems to approve of the enlarged powers of the Speaker, and more especially of the influence which comes to him as a member of the Committee on Rules; and Prof. Hadley's position is noticeable for its reactionary attitude towards Governmental control or legislative interference with railroad business. We can only mention the sympathetic sketch of Grant White's personality, with its entertaining account of his Tory and Catholic grandfather, and the scientific discussion of the principle of heredity, which is the most "solid" paper.

—*Scribner's* continues its very interesting serial subjects of Japan and Africa, and has a few special features of note. Sir Edwin Arnold devotes much of his space to the praise of the Japanese woman, and presents her attractions in the most favorable way, not without some dispraise of ungallant, not to say barbaric man—for this last epithet, though just enough in connection with the subject, would hardly chime with the other adjectives of eulogy which the author lavishes on his favorite people. Lieut. Jephson's narrative of life in the Stanley expedition is very well done. Mountaineering has a topic in this number in the ascent of Mt. St. Elias and a description of its glaciers. The freshest article, and one which is indeed unique, is Superintendent Parsons's paper on the "Ornamentation of Ponds and Lakes," with some beautiful illustrations; but it does not permit of abridgment. Mr. Nadal's account of London and American clubs is sufficiently well-informed and comprehensive, but not remarkable in any way. An unusually carefully studied piece of literary criticism, by Mr. Clymer, deserves mention if only for its rarity. The subject, Jane Austen, is perhaps not well selected for a first essay, and in the treatment of it there is something too obvious in the emphasis put upon her provinciality, and too paradoxical in the comparison of her with Maupassant; the whole manner, too, is over-reminiscent of other critics' phrases and ideas. But these faults are of the sort usually regarded as excellent in new writers, and Mr. Clymer's patience, thoroughness, and evident desire to be just, although cosmopolitan, are traits so rare in literary criticism among us that it seems ungracious to find any fault whatever with the essay. It is to be hoped that practice will accustom him to a more original and independent method, for it is quite plain that he does not need to revert continually to Mr. Henry James, Arnold, and a half-dozen other leading critics. We observe also in "The Point of View" some well-timed and well-weighed remarks on the "remarkableness" of the literary form of Miss Emily Dickinson's lately discovered muse.

—It is only a few weeks since we reviewed with the highest praise 'The Finding of Wineland the Good,' by Arthur Middleton Reeves, and now we are called on to chronicle the untimely death of the writer, which occurred on February 25 in the distressing railway accident at Hagerstown, Ind., within a few miles of Mr. Reeves's home at Richmond. Mr. Reeves was born at Cincinnati, October 7, 1856, and consequently was only thirty-five years old. He graduated at Cornell University in 1878, having displayed great fondness for literature during his college course. He was the founder of a humorous illustrated paper of considerable merit, and the subject of his graduation thesis was Frithiof's Saga, which shows how early his tastes led him to the study of the North. In 1879 he accompanied Prof. Willard Fiske to Iceland, and began the investigations which re-

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sulted in the notable volume mentioned above. Mr. Reeves intended to devote himself to the study of Icelandic literature from the point of *Culturgeschichte*, and, had his life been spared, he would undoubtedly have attained high rank as a scholar. He was one of the few Americans of independent means who are drawn to a life of letters by an irresistible vocation. The news of his sudden loss will fill with sorrow many who loved in him not the scholar alone, but the man of many amiable and charming qualities.

—The Edinburgh law publishers, William Green & Sons, have reprinted, in a handsome volume entitled 'Studies, National and International,' twenty lectures delivered in the University of Edinburgh, between the years 1864 and 1889, by James Lorimer, the eminent Scotch jurist. All but three of them had been previously published, either as pamphlets, or in one or another of the four principal law journals of England and Scotland, and they were revised, with a view to their publication in book form, by the author, shortly before his death, which occurred February 13, 1890. These lectures originated, we are told in the preface, in Prof. Lorimer's custom of spending the first hour of the session "in discussing in a popular manner what seemed to be the leading public question or public event of the day." They are mainly in the field of general jurisprudence and international law, as the following titles will show: "Reasons for the Study of Jurisprudence as a Science," "Prolegomena to a Reasoned System of International Law," "English and Foreign Jurists, and International Jurisprudence," "The 'Three Rules of Washington,' viewed in their relation to International Arbitration," "Of the Denationalization of Constantinople," and "Does the Corân (*sic*) Supply an Ethical Basis on which a Political Superstructure can be raised"?—which question is answered in the negative. There is an account of the Institut de Droit International; and two lectures, delivered twenty-four years apart, deal with the sphere and functions of an academical faculty of law, while the last lecture, "The Church and the Bar," discusses the relations between theology and jurisprudence. But politics and social science were also dear to Prof. Lorimer's mind, and the volume contains lectures on "Monarchy, Republicanism, and Democracy," "Centralization and Decentralization," "Politics as a Profession," "The Land Question," and "The Idea of the Family in Modern Society," while the German wars of 1866 and 1870 furnish texts for moralizing. Finally, of more local color are the "Story of the Chair of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh" (filled by Prof. Lorimer himself since 1862), and a biographical sketch of Prof. William Edmonstoune Aytoun, the author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.' Prefixed to the book are two biographical notices of the author, one by Robert Flint, reprinted from the *Juridical Review*, and the other, more brief, and in French, from the pen of Gustave Rolin-Jacquemyns, contributed to the *Revue de Droit International* as the obituary notice of a *confrère* in the Institute of International Law. As a frontispiece there is an attractive photogravure of a portrait painted a few months before Prof. Lorimer's death by his son, J. H. Lorimer.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S JOURNAL.—II.

The Journal of Sir Walter Scott, from the Original Manuscript at Abbotsford. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Bros. 1890.

THE pathos of Scott's Journal appeals to modern feeling, but the whole tone of the book is "old-world." Wherein consists this "old-worldness"? There is no single line, perhaps no single page, in the whole diary which, as far as language goes, might not be written by an author living in 1891. The language is the language of an English gentleman who expresses himself with perfect ease on paper in the tone of good conversation. The Journal may, in this respect, fairly enough be compared to Anthony Trollope's Autobiography. Here and there, no doubt, may be found a word or a sentence which has a slightly different shade of meaning from any expression now current. When, for example, we are told that (say) two young ladies are girls of "good principles," we feel that the praise is not exactly the form of commendation which would be employed by Trollope, and that if he had chanced to use the same words as Scott, he would not have meant precisely the same thing as Sir Walter. "People of good principles" in Scott's circles were gentlemen or ladies who showed no inclination towards social or political doctrines which we should call Whiggish, and Scotch Tories would have termed Jacobinical, and who in their conduct conformed to the moral standard of gentlemanlike honor. But though here and there a phrase in the diary may betray that it was written sixty years ago, the number of such phrases is small. It is not the language, it is the tone, the atmosphere, so to speak, of the book, which constitutes its old-worldness. Wherein consists, one again asks, this difference of tone? What is it which makes Scott's mode of looking at life different from ours? When we remember that the Journal represents (as we have already pointed out) the feeling not so much of 1827 or 1832 as the feeling of 1800, the question before us is this: Wherein did the moral surroundings of 1800, as pictured in the Journal, differ from the sentiments and the beliefs of 1891? To answer this question fully would require years of labor, and would lead to the production of a long essay, not to say a large book. But it may be possible in the space of an article to point out, in the roughest manner, the sort of answer which suggests itself to a thoughtful reader of Scott's Journal.

The differences between the tone of 1800 and the tone of 1891 are both negative and positive. We may see this if we reflect on Scott's way of looking on the two large subjects which will always constitute the main interests of thoughtful men — politics, taken in a very wide sense, and religion, to which term also we must give a very wide interpretation.

In each sphere the distinction between 1800 and 1891 is in one sense at bottom the same. At the beginning of the century there existed a body of received doctrine or established opinion, both as to social and religious questions, which was accepted as a sort of foundation of opinion by respectable men of all classes. No doubt on this foundation very different systems were reared. Still, paradoxical though the assertion may sound, we may well believe that the real affinities in their way of looking at the world between men as different as Scott, Lockhart, Jeffrey, and Sydney Smith were greater than the differences which to these distinguished men themselves seemed so important, and that all four would have felt far more at home in each other's society than could any one of them in any society in which you could place him, could he return to life at the present day. We think, for example, of Scott as a Tory, and Sydney Smith as a typical Whig. Yet the Toryism of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, or Lord Randolph Churchill would, one may suspect, be hardly more foreign to Scott than the Liberalism of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. John Morley to Sydney Smith. Scott is known to the world in the field of politics as a Tory, who resisted even the innovations in point of the Scotch currency of such very unrevolutionary statesmen as Lord Liverpool and Mr. Croker. But he was in truth by no means a very rigid Tory; his opposition to Catholic emancipation appears to have been at least wavering, and with his sound good sense, which was backed by his natural courage, he perceived that if the Catholics were to receive political rights, a generous was far safer than a niggardly measure of emancipation.

It would, again, argue the utmost stupidity, to say nothing of injustice, if any one were to suppose that Scott did not sympathize with (to use an expression of Burke's) "those who labor and are miscalled the poor." The attachment he excited in the heart of every dependent and the affection which he poured upon every person attached to his service, argued, it may be said, merely the warmth of his heart. But his insight into the wants and feelings of those who labor was at least as marked as his friendliness towards them. It has been well said that he was the first writer of fiction who claimed our interest for persons who do not enjoy wealth. And this he achieved not by appeals to sentimentality, but by giving to farmers, peasants, and laborers, as to every other class, their rightful share in his pictures of life. The 'Heart of Midlothian' is what would now be called a romance of humble life. But the insight into the position of men and women who earn their livelihood by physical toil, is as plainly traceable in all Scott's novels as in the substantially true tale of which Jeanie Deans is the heroine.

He, moreover, constantly gives to the toiling multitudes not only his sympathy, but his respect. It is here we come to the feature which distinguishes Scott's way of looking at society from the light in which it is looked at at the present day by persons who would never fancy that they were tinged with socialism and would honestly call themselves Conservatives. The different classes existing in ancient and well-governed countries, such as England and Scotland, were, in the eyes of Scott, each and all entitled to respect. The King on his throne, even when he happened to be George the Fourth, the Peerage, the gentry, the farmers, the laborers of the country, each and all were portions of a society which excited his admiration and reverence; each and all were treated by him reverentially. We may venture to say that to him, as, it may be suspected, to almost all the more eminent among his contemporaries, the state of society in Great Britain seemed fundamentally good. A laborer who did his work well was, to a gentleman like Scott, a man to be honored. But it never occurred to him that there was anything wrong or unjust in the existence of a laboring class. He wished that the most careful consideration should be given to the feelings of the poor. A marked specimen of his feeling on this matter, no less than of his insight, may be seen in his remarks on the harm that might be done by altering the Scotch metrical version of the Psalms. But there is not in Scott a trace of the savage indignation at the state of the poor which fired the soul of Carlyle, at any rate in his youth. Still less is there anything in Scott of that half-unconscious socialism of feeling which, at the present moment, seems constantly to suggest to men and women who have very comfortable existences themselves, that poverty, or even the necessity for hard labor,

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springs from bad social arrangements, and that somehow or other everybody has a right to be well off.

No doubt Scott's respect for existing social arrangements depended in part on another sentiment of his day which now has, at any rate for the time, gone out of fashion, or perhaps of existence. This sentiment was a feeling of intense pride and satisfaction in the position of Great Britain. It had its root in two facts: Great Britain had been for centuries the great free State of the world. The freedom of Continental nations was of dubious character and of recent existence. In the few countries where it existed, it was the imitator of British liberty. The great free State, moreover, was the triumphant State of the world. Look at the feelings of a German after 1870, and you have a slight though inadequate picture of the proud resolution of Scotchmen and Englishmen in 1800, and of their triumphant pride in 1815. We can now see that the genius of Napoleon was a very different thing from the masterly competence of Wellington; but, after all, it was Wellington and the country of Wellington that remained conqueror in the long contest of giants. These, it will be said, were the feelings of a Tory, not of a Whig. The remark is plausible, but superficial. Grey, Russell, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, were at bottom as ardent admirers of the social system existing in Great Britain as was Sir Walter Scott. Hallam's conviction, uttered in 1818, that the uninterruptedly increasing prosperity of England was "the most beautiful phenomenon in the history of mankind," expressed the sentiment of a whole generation.

The political differences which divided Scott from the Whigs were in one sense superficial. They had to do with means rather than with ends. He loved the Scotland and the England which he knew; he looked upon Scotland and Great Britain as the noble product of a noble history. Changes small in themselves excited his distrust because they menaced the social condition which he reverenced, and, above all, threatened not the national independence, which had no existence, but a very different thing, the national individuality of Scotland. The Whigs, too, for the most part, prized too highly the fruits of English civilization to desire any change which shook the foundations of society. They believed in reform because they disbelieved in revolution. They most of them were firmly convinced, with Hallam, that the progressive prosperity of England was "the most beautiful phenomenon in the history of mankind." Time, it may be said, has justified both Scott and his opponents. He possessed the insight, or foresight, of genius, but was not a political philosopher. The somewhat narrow political philosophy of the Whigs was sounder than the Tory doctrine of the day. However this may be, one thing is certain: Scott and Lockhart, Jeffrey, and Sydney Smith, all looked with patriotic satisfaction on English greatness and English freedom. They were not further removed from the savage Jacobinism of 1791 than from the socialistic dissatisfaction which characterizes the England of 1891.

It is easier, in many ways, to estimate the political than the theological or religious sentiment of a past age. The difficulty is increased by a fact which itself marks something like a moral revolution. In 1800 or 1830 men were on the whole reticent about their religious beliefs, and still more about their religious disbeliefs. "Atheism," says a modern preacher, "is not now at all shy." Superstition or credulity is, he might have added, equally outspoken. The religious opinions, moreover, of a generation, even when perfectly sincere, differ a good deal from their religious convictions. On a celebrated occasion Macaulay daunted an elector who tried to "heckle" him about his religious views, by the brief statement, "I am a Christian." Scott, under like circumstances, might have said exactly the same. Neither of the two men was capable of uttering a lie; but both Scott and Macaulay were prepared on occasion to vindicate their honor by a duel. In all this there is no dishonesty, nor even, if one may say so, inconsistency. But a critic may remark that the Christianity of Scott and Macaulay was in reality a mixed creed, drawn in part from the Gospels and in part from the code of honor. Now a reader of Scott's Journal must be strangely obtuse who does not perceive that, with Scott, religion was a real thing; but, though real, it meant a somewhat different thing from the same term when applied to Wesley or to Wilberforce. It is also a different thing from the religious sentiment, often combined with very deep scepticism as to the truth of many theological dogmas, which will probably fifty years hence be noted as a characteristic of the thinkers and writers of 1891.

There is not the least trace of scepticism, in the ordinary sense of the word, in Scott's Journal, nor would a reasonable critic expect to find any trace of that sentiment. There is no reason to suppose that he would not have described himself with perfect honesty as holding the religious convictions of his countrymen. But for all that there is something in Scott's attitude towards theology different from anything we should now find in most writers of the present day. The absence of any systematic scepticism represents one side of the matter. The absence, on the other hand, of any keen interest in theological differences represents another. We have, as we read Scott's writings, to remember that the Anglo-Catholic movement, that the Rationalist movement, that the new development of Romanism, that the different sceptical movements which have marked the last fifty years in England, were subsequent to his time. We must note, also, that the religious expressions —there are not very many of them—which occur in his Journal, though not implying the least unorthodoxy, are, as a matter of fact, those rather of a Deist than of a person much occupied with Christian dogmas.

It is the historical results, moreover, of Christianity on which, to judge from one or two expressions in his Journal, he mainly based such dogmatic creed as he held. It may be suspected that, in religion no less than in politics, the leading men of Scott's time approximated more nearly to one another than they themselves perceived. No doubt many of Scott's Whig friends were sceptics in a sense in which he was not. But modern critics are apt to underrate the positive aspect of the religious convictions really entertained by the greater number of Scott's contemporaries. They most of them, whether Tories or Whigs, looked with coldness and suspicion on enthusiasm. Neither the reminiscences of Puritanism (which, be it remarked, was and is still a power in Scotland), nor the anti-religious fanaticisms of the French Revolution, were likely to commend to the men either of 1800 or of 1832 beliefs based on fervent popular sentiment. But, on the other hand, even the sceptics of the day were—in general, to say the least—convinced Deists, and many men whose want of enthusiasm kept them quite apart from the so-called religious world were firmly convinced that the truth of the leading facts of Christian history was established past a doubt by Paley and other apologists of the same school. An infidel was not only a man of bad principles, but a fool. Lord Abinger will hardly be counted as a religious enthusiast. "I recollect," writes his son, "to have heard him say that, independently of moral conviction, there was sufficient circumstantial evidence of the truths of Christianity to convince any twelve unprejudiced and enlightened jurymen. This was his remarkable legal view of the question." This was the view, sound or unsound, which lay behind the religious opinions of the leading Englishmen of sixty or ninety years back. But these opinions, combined with distrust of enthusiasm, led to that real belief in rational piety which is the true note of the generation of Scott and his associates. With some the piety, with others the rationality, of the creed was the more patent. But it was at bottom a real, genuine creed, differing in ways easier to perceive than to define from the beliefs, sceptical or anti-sceptical, of to-day. No one who reads Scott's diaries with an open eye can deny that it was a creed which, when held by men of fine natures, produced noble results.

FURNESS'S "AS YOU LIKE IT."

As You Like It. [A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, edited by Horace Howard Furness. Vol. VIII.] Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1890. Pp. ix, 452.

A PREFACE is generally the part of a book written last, and read last, or not at all. But when a new volume of the 'Variorum Shakespeare' appears, the old student of Shakspere is apt to choose the preface for first reading. Mr. Furness has a way of laying by good things for his preface, and making it an appetizer for the banquet. He begins with an essay on the value and interest of variorum notes over and above verbal explanation and antiquarian information—the penetrating and enlightening thoughts of keen intellects. Reading him here, it seems impossible not to agree with him. Shakspere is not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in others. A Shakspere symposium of Johnson, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Campbell, Christopher North, Mrs. Jameson, Lamb, Mrs. Kemble, Lady Martin, Goethe, Schlegel, George Sand, is "a feast of the gods." One, indeed, to whom literature is a by-play, who turns to Shakspere as to a comic opera to dream away an idle hour, may find all he wishes in rapid and sympathetic reading, or merely receptive hearing and seeing a play of Shakspere, and Mr. Furness says truly that we all have such moods. But this is only an introduction to Shakspere. Even in this vacant mood, pictures sink into the memory which rise again a wonder and a wild delight; expressions which cannot be forgotten suggest new thoughts, new views of life, provoke, startle, baffle us, lead us on to earnest study of the text and the context and everything that has been said about them, and of everything that Shakspere has written and everything that he was.

It is a surprise to find Mr. Furness objecting to the study in the plays of the personal history of Shakspere. That is another of the topics of the preface. He does not believe that either Shakspere's outer or his inner life is to any discoverable degree reflected in his plays. The smallest dash of the author's self would mar the characters. The whole subject of the time and circumstances under which one of the plays was written is one which with him "has absolutely no relation whatsoever to the play itself or the enjoyment thereof." But it is cer-

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tain that every thought uttered in these dramas was a thought of Shakspere. Of the myriad facts and judgments which are the elements of the speeches there is no one but was drawn from Shakspere's knowledge or opinions. The words the characters used are Shakspere's; one idiom he brought up from Stratford, another he picked up in London; he caught one from Marlowe, another from Jonson; he made a third. What is a man's inner life? Are a dreamer's dreams no part of it? If one could meet Shakspere, as Jonson did at the Mermaid, and hear him talk till midnight, till morning, in his happiest vein, would that open his inner life? Did the sonnets unlock his heart? Most men's talk is a phonotype of their morning newspaper and evening magazines. The inner self is not spoken out in any phrases, facts are fables agreed upon. And yet the students of character ask triumphantly, How can a man be concealed? Phenomena which are nothings one by one, become data for the reason to apprehend, to compare, to interpret, to comprehend; we can study out the sense of cuneiform inscriptions, of hieroglyphics; no cipher can keep its secret.

It is possible, indeed, to conceive a poet who gets up baffling poems, who, when old, says to himself, Now I will write as a youth, or who stores up his experiences, as Goethe did, till time gives them poetic glamour. But Shakspere was not of this type. He uttered himself freely. Mr. Furness says: "For my part I believe that Shakespeare wrote his plays, like the conscientious player that he was, to fill the theatre and make money for his fellow-actors and for himself." But it seems probable that the peculiar Shaksperian qualities were the main attraction of his plays; that he knew that the best play to fill the theatre was the play in which his genius was most manifest, in which he could work most freely and happily, in which his felicities flow through every line. Life is not shown in Shakspere as in a plain mirror. No person ever talked in the rhythm of *Hamlet*, or *Jacques*, or *Rosalind*, any more than in the strains of an opera. There is a miracle of preëstablished harmony between these dreams of beauty and music and the natural world, and there is a mounting spirit in us which proclaims these dreams more real than nature, more true than fact. To dwell content in single plays, as scenes of real life, and care nothing for the laws which govern them, the laws of the Shaksperian world, which are traits of the character of Shakspere, seems exactly parallel to the study of nature as described by Bacon: "While the Minde of Man looketh upon Second Causes Scattered, it may sometimes rest in them and goe no further. But when it beholdeth the Chaine of them Confederate and Linked together, it must needs flie to *Providence*, and *Deitie*." A single speech of *Hamlet* may please us for a time as a gem of thought; reflecting on all his speeches, we frame a character of *Hamlet*; an induction from all the speeches of all the characters in all the plays leads to the inner life of the poet.

Mr. Furness says further, that if we are to infer the experiences of Shakspere from the tone of his dramas, it would be an error to infer that a sad life prompted sad writing. He would surely retreat to an inner world of his own creation where all was fair and serene. And so Mr. Furness suggests that it was possibly from a life over which sorrow and depression brooded that there sprang the jocund comedy of "As You Like It." That "As You Like It" sprang from a sad heart seems true, but no such paradox as Mr. Furness pleases himself with, is needed to explain it. The life is led "under the shade of melancholy boughs," and one does not need *Jacques's* power to suck melancholy out of a song as a weasel sucks eggs, to find it plain in all the merriment.

> "Blow, blow, thou winter winde,
> Thou art not so unkinde as man's ingratitude."

We feel the winter wind from the first, and there is not a flower in the forest; there are sermons in the stones. The play is a companion piece to "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—a November day dream. We give ourselves up to the enchanter, and encounter the most surprising matters and things without surprise, as we do in our dreams. The old Shaksperian lion is here, as much at home as the deer; here are palm trees, oaks, olive trees. Time and space adjust and readjust themselves to the story, and so do the characters. *Orlando* looks in the eyes of *Rosalind* and talks love, and does not know her. The villains of the play are as good as girls. When we wake from our dream, we recognize that the magician who creates it is the same who created the dream in the wood near Athens, but that he is sadder now and older, and has a commonplace book crammed with thousands of wise saws which flow freely from all his mouthpieces, from *Jacques*, *Touchstone*, *Rosalind*, from philosophers, and fools, and girls.

HOSMER'S ANGLO-SAXON FREEDOM.

A Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom: The Polity of the English-Speaking Race outlined in its Inception, Development, Diffusion, and Present Condition. By James K. Hosmer, Professor in Washington University. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1890. Pp. xx, 420.

THE study of institutions is being taken more and more as the proper ground-work of national history. Clearly, it offers the best opportunity for scientific method, while a rich and comparatively new field is thus thrown open to research. As a result, the last few years have produced a large number of treatises, monographic and general, relating to the institutional development of England and the United States. Local constitutional history, in particular, is gaining more definite form; and two or three writers, looking even beyond the nation, have traced the expansion or described the present condition of a Greater England. The work of Prof. Hosmer, however, has the distinction of being the first sustained effort to follow, phase by phase and with some attention to the more salient details, the comparative constitutional history of the English-speaking race, from the "Teutons of Cæsar and Tacitus to the British Empire and the United States of 1890." This is surely a formidable undertaking. To sketch faithfully the polity of a great people in its lower as well as in its higher organism during the vicissitudes of many centuries—a polity, moreover, whose beginnings are so often obscure, and whose present tendencies are thought by many to be almost equally uncertain—requires a firm hand, much self-restraint, and the mastery of a vast number of facts. Prof. Hosmer deserves high praise for the satisfactory way in which he has performed his intricate task; especially since he has been able to present his subject in a form suitable for the general reader.

The author is a believer in the continuity of Germanic institutions. As will be inferred from the title of his book, he regards the present condition of English self-government as in spirit a survival, in some sense a restoration, of the primitive democracy. Anglo-Saxon freedom is most simply and comprehensively stated, he says, in the phrase of Abraham Lincoln, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Everywhere, largely under the influence of American experience, the "plain people" of the English race have again come into power; just as, according to the well-known view of Freeman, the elective kingship of early days has been restored. The first two chapters are devoted to the period before the Norman invasion. Here the author has, in the main, accepted the guidance of John Richard Green and Bishop Stubbs. The conquest of England was achieved by Germanic tribes from the shores of the Baltic, bringing with them their customs, their social ranks, and their political institutions. The unit of organization was the tunscipe, whose prototype was perhaps the ancient mark. Above the tun were the hundred and the shire. In the town-meeting, as in the higher moots, the free land-owning ceorl and the noble æ.heling governed themselves. An important innovation, after occupation of the island home, was the establishment of monarchy. Thus, in the beginning, the simple freemen were in possession of the substance of political power. But even then there existed the germs of deterioration. By the middle of the eleventh century, the primitive tribal kingship had been transformed into a territorial monarchy, whose prerogatives were tending towards absolutism; and the rudimentary landed aristocracy of the days of Ine had been replaced by a feudal thegnhood, chiefly through the influence of the Danes.

Prof. Hosmer will undoubtedly be criticised for ignoring, except in his preface, the opposite theory of Frederic Seebohm, that manorial serfdom prevailed from the very beginning of English history. Indeed, it is possible, in the present stage of inquiry, that entire suspension of judgment would be the safer course; still, it should not be forgotten that the author is writing for the general public, and avowedly presenting those views which he believes to be sustained by the weight of authority. While such scholars as Paul Vinogradoff and the late Prof. Allen find it necessary to reject Seebohm's conclusions for the early period, the older and more popular conception of the primitive Anglo-Saxon constitution cannot be regarded as overthrown. On another important question the author is more conservative. He is very reluctant to accept the view that representation in the local moots, through the "reeve and four" of each township, appeared before the Norman conquest. This is the opinion of Bishop Stubbs, who supports it only on the slender evidence of the so-called Laws of Henry I. It is not improbable that the great historian is right in his position; yet until further proofs are brought forward, if such exist, it certainly will be prudent to "proceed here with caution."

The story of the struggle for English liberties from the landing of William to the age of George III. is told in nine chapters. Here the author is perhaps at his best. His style has all the clearness, vigor, and grace with which the readers of his 'Samuel Adams' and 'Young Sir Henry Vane' are familiar. Excellent judgment is shown in the choice of material for each phase of development. The battle of Hastings, Magna Charta and the rise of Parliament, the coming up of the serfs, the times of the Lancastrians, the depression of the power of Parliament under the Tudors, the England of Charles I., the Commonwealth, the Revolution of 1688, and the era of parliamentary corruption are each briefly and graphically presented in a way which cannot fail to hold the attention of the reader. Probably the

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best chapter is that in which the remarkable constitutional experiment of the Commonwealth is discussed. There are two merits in this book rarely met with in a popular survey. Some of the descriptions are enlivened by a local coloring, a precise attention to details, which can only be attained by one who has carefully and sympathetically examined the topography with his own eyes. Again, the author often reveals a firm grasp upon the sources. Documents are subjected to independent analysis; and many a quaint phrase shows that he has written with the ancient chronicle before him.

A very interesting account is given of the rise and development of local organisms on American soil. In Virginia, English society of the seventeenth century was most faithfully reproduced. The county was the unit of administration. At its head was the Court of Quarter Sessions, composed of justices appointed by the Governor. Below the county was the parish, controlled, as in the mother country, by a select vestry, a close corporation, This aristocratic and centralized type of local government became the model for the other colonies of the South. In New England, on the other hand, important modifications were made in the system with which the Pilgrims and Puritans had been familiar in the old home. The continuity of English institutions is unbroken; yet in the higher as well as in the lower sphere of political life there is a revival of the fuller liberty and the more democratic methods of earlier days. There is no conscious retrogression. Nevertheless, as Freeman has well said, "the New England town-meeting is the moot of the Anglo-Saxon tun resuscitated with hardly a circumstance of difference." The Pilgrims, declares the author, "did not reproduce the state of things they had left behind; nor, on the other hand, did they invent something new." They were true conservatives, "for, in the society which they set up, they went back to old ways which in England itself had been largely forsaken." When left to themselves, it was natural that the pioneers, "following tendencies which had come down in their blood, should adopt and at the same time strengthen what remained of the ancient features of Anglo-Saxon freedom." Prof. Hosmer thoroughly appreciates the importance of the New England town; but the colonial shire, especially that of Massachusetts, deserves much more serious attention than he has given it.

It is curious to see how entirely the various forms of local self-government now existing in the Western States have grown out of the early institutions of New York and Pennsylvania. By an act of 1703 (not 1705), reviving an earlier statute, there was created for each county in New York a fiscal board, composed of the township supervisors. This became the direct model for that higher type of township-county organization first carried into Michigan, and thence into Illinois, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. In the board of supervisors of the Western county, as in the newly created councils of the English shires, may be seen again in principle a revival of the ancient shire-moot composed of township representatives; and the author seems, on the whole, to favor the view that this plan of local government is the most efficient and evenly balanced which has yet appeared.

Not less interesting has been the influence of Pennsylvania. From her has come the lower type of township-county organization which, after the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, first found its way into Ohio and eventually into Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. Here there is no popular moot, or else it exists in a rudimentary form; and the township sends no representatives to the county board. But this is not the only feature of the local constitution which the West owes to Pennsylvania. It was in that province, during the early half of the eighteenth century, that the first real experiment in republican county government was tried. Yet nearly all writers have strangely overlooked the fact that, not directly from Virginia, but from Pennsylvania, is derived the independent county-precinct plan now existing in the majority of Western States, and whose marks are an administrative board of three or more commissioners and the choice of all officers by popular ballot. The author has referred (pp. 127, 286, 293) to this important fact in general terms. He should have discussed it with more precision, and given it prominence in his chapter on the present condition of American polity. It is this republican type which is now gradually being adopted throughout the South and Southwest.

There is much of interest in this work which can here receive but passing notice. Such is the chapter on the causes of the American Revolution, containing a good account of the inconsistencies in which the King and colonists became involved with respect to the legislative powers of Parliament; the chapter on the Revolution itself, where the fact is clearly brought out that the contest was "a struggle of parties, not countries," and the result a "victory of the popular party on both sides of the Atlantic"; the discussion of the Federal Constitution, which is described as "merely a modified version of what stood in England between 1760 and 1787," though gaining a new significance from its written or "rigid" form; and the account of the progress of federation and civil liberty in the new colonial empire of Great Britain.

In the last three chapters an attempt is made to forecast the future of Anglo-Saxon freedom. The author is very hopeful. It would perhaps be wrong to say that he has underrated the capability of other peoples for self-government, or that he has overestimated our own. Still, one cannot help thinking that a somewhat more cautious, less dogmatic, mode of treatment would have been better. There is danger of fostering the habit of self-glorification. It would be misleading, however, to insist very strongly on this criticism, for the embarrassments which beset popular government in both England and the United States are carefully pointed out. Attention is called to the conspicuous failure of our municipal administration; to the troubles growing out of our wretched civil service, our overgrown corporations, and the unsatisfactory relations between labor and capital. Moreover, the author has fortified even his most extreme judgments with an array of contemporary opinion which constitutes one of the peculiar features of his book. After all, who will deny his conclusions, that capacity for self-government is the especial gift of the Anglo-Saxon, who has in consequence already achieved the leadership of the world? that this leadership may hereafter be imperilled, particularly by the vast expansion of Russia and the awakening energy of China? or that humanity is deeply concerned in a closer fraternity, a general federation, of the English-speaking race? On the whole, we are indebted to Prof. Hosmer for a sound and very interesting contribution to the history of politics.

Further Records, 1848-1883: A Series of Letters by Frances Anne Kemble, forming a sequel to 'Records of a Girlhood' and 'Records of Later Life.' With a portrait of Mrs. Charles Kemble. Henry Holt & Co. 1891.

THE vivacity of Fanny Kemble's pen is well known from her memoirs, and it does not grow tame with years. The subjects upon which she exercises her faculty of writing simple, gossipy letters in the present volume are more monotonous than in the previous two volumes, but the life of the writer is infused even into the details of housekeeping and the annoyances of age, and what she says is often readable when it is not perhaps profitable. The present series of letters is principally from the year 1874, when she was settled in Philadelphia, to 1877, when she returned to England, and is concerned with domestic particulars. Towards the end of the volume are some letters of travel in Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Italy, and a separate batch dating from 1848 to 1883. The text is frequently interrupted by bracketed passages in which reminiscences of some person mentioned are set down; and these are the more important parts. The collection, however, adds very little to our knowledge of the writer or to her anecdotes of the past. There are occasionally passages which good taste would have excised; but the absence of proper editing is the most noticeable defect of the work.

Life in America is naturally the chief topic; and especially the trials of household service, the degradation of politics, the expense of living and the extravagance of people of wealth, and the insupportably hot weather are the subjects that afford the bulk of the matter, if we except family news. This judgment upon American women is a sample of what Mrs. Kemble has to say of her own sex in this country in more than one place:

"The men and women of the United States are upon the whole the least animal race of human beings that I have ever seen. The men have no backs to their heads, and the women no backs to their bodies, and their animal nature appears to me weaker than that of either English, French, Italian, or German people. The affections have their root in the animal propensities, though they exist of course in measure where these are not strong. The Americans love their children, I should say, more morally and intellectually than physically, which is the reverse of all coarse and powerfully animal natures. The American women do not care to have children, and have, I think (compared with women of other nations), little baby and little nursery love; for all which their general infirm health and terrible climate and miserable lack of domestic assistance for the proper care of their children (rendering the period of their infancy one of absolute slavery to the mothers) would be reasons enough."

The men, too, she says, are a less robust and a subtler race than the English.

Of social or biographical matter we find very little. There is one interesting passage upon the lack of society in Boston which is worth quoting. Mrs. Kemble has just been speaking of the group of educated and talented men who made the Boston of her day famous, and in whose circle she was always a welcome guest, and she continues:

"With such material for the most charming and brilliant society, it has often been a subject of curious surprise to me that Boston had nothing that could be called so, nothing comparable to that finest product of mature civilization, the frequent easy and delightful intercourse of highly cultivated and intelligent men and women. They were all intimate or friendly acquaintances with each other; their wives, sisters, and daughters were in almost daily intercourse; and yet there was nothing that could be called society, in the true sense of that word, in the Boston of my day. . . . Three reasons may have tended to this result: the

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men worked too hard in their business abroad, the women were too hard-worked in their duties at home; and I think the New Englanders inherited from the old ones the want of both taste and talent for society, and from their Puritan ancestors a decided disinclination and incapacity for amusement in general—for amusing others and being amused themselves."

Of this group of men we get very few glimpses in this volume, except the very sympathetic account of Longfellow's dinner and tribute to her when she read in the city, and of his affectionate regard for her in later life. Englishmen appear as little on the pages. There is a kinder characterization of Charles Greville than he appears to have deserved, and a pleasant account of Lord Houghton and of a visit with him to Tennyson; but hardly anything else. The letters of foreign travel are not especially entertaining. Altogether, were it not for the womanly charm and good sense and entire naturalness of Mrs. Kemble, the collection would be described as containing the lees of life; but her own vitality makes the volume unusually interesting, and one is surprised at the end to see how much he has been entertained by the merest trifles of correspondence which hardly ever ceases to be domestic.

Picturesque India. By W. S. Caine. Geo. Routledge & Sons. 1890.

THIS pleasant guide-book easily carries one back to far-off India, and revives the memory of one's visit to that wonderful country, with its crowded cities where the Europeans land—Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta; the rolling highlands of the south, the sunny plains of the north, and the grand mountains beyond—each with its teeming populations, its architectures and its religions, the whole uniting in a marvel of complexity which few persons really understand. In a country characterized by the poverty of millions and the great wealth of the tyrannical few, it is natural that the great buildings should receive more attention than anything else. This is the case with Mr. Caine's book, and nearly every traveller has the same experience. The unnumbered poor live in hovels that attract only the self-forgetful sociologist; the little country villages are passed by unnoticed between the great cities. The native merchants are often well off, but their customs are so far removed from those of Europeans that the traveller seldom learns much from their poor English. The Anglo-Indians, whether as members of the Government or of the army, or as merchants, remain foreigners, too often out of sympathy with the people around them. The missionaries enter further into the life of the natives, and from these, as from the educated Hindus whom one may come to know if he makes the effort, something of native life may be learned. Few travellers go so far as this; they hurry from city to city, stop at the English clubs or hotels, look at the great buildings, temples, and tombs, and have no time for anything else. But even such a glimpse is a grand entertainment. What can excite greater interest than the history suggested by the caves and rock temples about Bombay, the mosques of Lahore and the other Mohammedan cities of the northwest, the tombs at Agra and old Delhi on the river plains, and the Hindu architecture from Benares southward? Yet it is the history of rulers, not of the people. Curiously, in all this, the only emphatic impression of English origin is in the sanitary settlements on the foot-hills of the Himalaya and on the southern plateau; there is now even a narrow-gauge railway up to Darjiling, with loops and switch-backs, climbing from the plains up to a height of more than seven thousand feet above the sea.

Mr. Caine tells of all these things in a very straightforward and entertaining manner, giving a simple recital of what may be seen at place after place. The book is something between a guide and a traveller's narrative. It is not compact or statistical enough for a guide of the most convenient kind; it gives too much description, and sometimes even suggests the appropriate emotions, as in quoting Sir Edwin Arnold's account of the Taj. Such superlatives should never be read before going to a place; they may be read on the spot, or afterwards at home, but not beforehand if one would have his own enjoyment and not some one else's. The illustrations are numerous and well drawn, chiefly from photographs, of which the traveller finds a most attractive assortment in India. The suggestions in preparation for travel in India are valuable, chiefly from their simplicity and from the emphasis they give to the importance of letters of introduction. From this last we may appreciate what Rudyard Kipling tells in one of his stories—how the hospitality of the Anglo-Indians is being dulled by the number of passing globe-trotters who bring introductions with them, and thus, as it were, demand entertainment. The letters may be given more cautiously after this note of warning, but the travellers will continue to increase in number, for it is only a little way now—half round the world—to India. The traveller who can run to Alaska in the summer may easily spend part of the next winter in India. He must not stop on the way, and he cannot see all of the vast peninsula in one visit, but if an entire change of programme is desired after having seen this country and Europe, he should try India.

Electricity in Daily Life: A Popular Account of the Applications of Electricity to Everyday Uses. By Cyrus F. Brackett and Others. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1890.

THIS very handsome and richly illustrated volume is made up of ten separate essays upon as many different electrical subjects and by as many different authors. The essays originally appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*, and it is of no small interest to note the prominence of what is almost purely scientific writing in such a periodical. Books of similar purport, though less elaborate, are not uncommon in our language, and one of them we have already noticed. The essays, of course, vary much in ability, but all are fairly good, while the wood-cut illustrations are very fine; the portraits given are at least tolerable. Though the essays are, of course, intended for non-professional readers, they still contain a great deal which even an expert will read with pleasure and profit.

The historical parts of the work are often open to objection. We think that Mr. Buckingham, in "The Telegraph of To-day," has done scant justice to the late Prof. Henry, and that he has failed to see, or at least to state, in what Morse's real merit consisted. There were electric telegraphs before that of Morse, as there were steamboats before the *Clermont* of Fulton; but whether the electric telegraph was an original conception with him or not, this much is certain, that Morse grasped the subject with a perfectly clear view of the end to be attained, and, at least in a general way, of the means of attaining it; and that he finally did attain the end, and, under the greatest difficulties and discouragements, made the telegraph a practical success. That is honor enough for one man. Fulton's case was precisely similar.

We can cordially recommend the collection of essays which form this volume as agreeable, instructive, and suggestive reading.

Petrarch: A Sketch of His Life and Works. By May Alden Ward. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1891.

THE author of this volume, who has previously written acceptably upon Dante, derives the material of her portrait mainly from the letters of Petrarch, and her conception of his place in history from Mr. Symonds. There is very little criticism of Petrarch's works or illustrations of his life from his poems: the volume is thus no more than a biographical sketch of the man himself. His birth and childhood, his various wanderings, his studious solitude, relieved by his mingling with the courts of the time, his coronation at Rome, his friendship with Rienzi and also with the Visconti, his sojourn at Venice, his love of fame and of manuscripts, and his habit of letter-writing, are all duly dwelt upon, with a view to exhibit the singular contradictions of his character, his great place in the world of his time, and those qualities by virtue of which he is named "the first modern man." Of the poetic side of his genius, of the traditional lover of Laura, we hear very little, and the author has most successfully avoided in her characterization all that might tend to make of Petrarch a sentimentally idealized figure such as he is usually conceived. As her aim has been to set forth the man, it must be conceded that she has done so without any sparing of his weaknesses, the contradictions in his nature, the disconcerting incidents of his career; but she shows the great amiableness that distinguished him, the love and veneration which he won, and the independence of thought and action, especially in political affairs, which were most honorable to him. Yet, after all, one misses the poet from the volume, much as if one should miss the orator in a life of Cicero drawn mainly from his familiar letters. The volume fills a place among popular and not too learned books about great literature, and is to be recommended as entirely sufficient to its modest aim.

Architectural Studies in France. By the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A. With illustrations from drawings by the author and P. Delamotte. New edition, revised by Edward Bell, M.A., F.S.A. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1890.

MR. BELL'S editorship of this new edition of Petit's 'Architectural Studies in France' is confined to adding a new index, which was desirable, and a few notes, and to rearranging the cuts. There was no reason to alter the text; the discussions, though in great part superseded by the progress of knowledge and the changes in the tendency of architecture since they were written, are not without present interest. Mr. Petit had a fair knowledge of architecture, an artistic instinct, a quick eye, and a clear judgment, and the notes and illustrations of his zigzag tours remain a useful guide through the most interesting of the French provinces, unsuperseded inasmuch as architectural study has drifted into other regions; and any one may still do good service who will follow out their indications, and fill up the important parts of Petit's outline by the help of the camera and modern reproductive processes.

Those who know the original work will re-

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member that it is lavishly illustrated with anastatic lithographs of Petit's own pen sketches, and by cuts from drawings by Delamotte. The processes used in reproducing here the old illustrations have not dealt very kindly with them. Those from Petit's pen drawings are mostly reduced, with much advantage to the compactness of the volume, and with little harm to the rather rude originals. Three, by the way, which are classed with these in the descriptive list, are surely from another hand than his, and a more skilful one (pp. 146, 153, 299). The cuts have not fared so well. Some, in which the original blocks may have been used, are satisfactorily given, but most are either badly processed or printed from blocks that are worn and clogged, so that they misrepresent the originals. But the paper and letter-press are good, and the illustrations, if they have lost much of their charm, are still instructive. The student of architecture can afford to be grateful for the republication, though whether Mr. Petit and Mr. Delamotte would be as much so is more questionable.

The Eclogues of Calpurnius. Rendered into English Verse by Edward J. L. Scott. London: George Bell & Sons. 1890.

PASTORAL poetry in the purely literary type known as the Eclogue has never become domesticated in English. Even in Latin, Vergil's Bucolics owe their place in literature to their matchless grace and mastery of language and metre, and not to their matter, which was apparently exhausted by the pioneer in the type, Theocritus. As for the Eclogues of Calpurnius, the copy of a copy, "shadow of a shade," nobody ever thinks of reading them save those whose business it is to go down into the deeps of hexameter construction. One is, therefore, rather at a loss to see why Mr. Scott has felt it worth while to translate them into English verse, in spite of his statement that they have never before appeared in English. The metre which he has selected is hardly a happy choice. As Gay said in his proem to the "Shepherd's Week," the language of the swains and shepherdesses of bucolic poetry was "not only such as in the present times is not uttered, but was never uttered in times past, and, if I judge aright, will never be uttered in times future." They spoke an altogether artificial dialect, as of courtiers playing at being rustic. They were not the natural country folk of what Mr. Lowell calls the

> "days endeared to every Muse,
> When nobody had any Views."

And to put their sham simplicity into this same delightfully confidential verse, as Mr. Scott has done, instead of into the consecrated heroic couplet, is surely an error of taste.

But there is no such fault to be found with the translation itself. Besides being admirably faithful, its language is exactly suited to the literary type, having (to quote Gay again) "too much of the country to be fit for the court; too much of the court to be fit for the country." This was just what the ancient bucolic poets succeeded in producing; this is what Mr. Scott has reproduced.

The Industrial History of England. By H. de B. Gibbins. London: Methuen & Co. 1890. Pp. viii, 232. 8vo.

THIS is the first volume of the "University Extension Series," edited by J. E. Symes, which will comprise books on historical, literary, and economic subjects, suitable for extension students and home-reading circles.

"The volumes are intended to assist the lecturer, and not to usurp his place. Each volume will be complete in itself, and the subjects will be treated by competent writers in a broad and philosophic spirit—in the spirit of the movement they are designed to assist. They will, it is hoped, be acceptable to those who have not time to study in detail the large subjects treated of, but who desire to get a general knowledge of the conclusions arrived at by specialists."

This statement regarding the scope of the series conveys some idea of the general character of Mr. Gibbins's little book. It is not a work of original research, but gives, in a clear, concise, and simple form, the main points in England's economic and industrial history; it gives a "general view of the broad outlines of the growth of our wealth and industry in their relation to the general history of England." The scope of the work is not well indicated by its title. England's commerce and agriculture receive almost as much attention as her industry.

In dealing with so large a subject, it is almost impossible to write a popular treatise free from errors. Mr. Gibbins errs in identifying the manor with the township (pp. 7, 22); he also fails to grasp the distinction between a manor and a borough (pp. 22, 23). Names of places ending in *ing* can scarcely be called relics of the mark system (p. 7); nor does the name *Tucking Mill* afford striking evidence of the settlement of the Flemings in England (p. 37). The Domesday Survey was not made in 1089 (p. 16). The *firma burgi* was not a "composition for taxation," the payment of a fixed sum of money in lieu of tallages, etc. (p. 25); most English writers persist in giving this erroneous definition of *firma burgi*, although there are numerous documents in print which show clearly what the term really meant. It is also a mistake to assert that all the towns had secured the *firma burgi* by the end of the Norman period (p. 25). Some of the author's assertions regarding the gilds are very doubtful, especially his statements, on pp. 27, 28, that the gild feast was held once a month, that the merchant gilds "existed certainly in Edward the Confessor's time," that the old village gild feasts are probably represented to this day in the parish feasts, and that the gilds bought up the *firma burgi* of their respective towns. For "Maxtead" (p. 58) read "Thaxtead."

As a rule, however, Mr. Gibbins is accurate, and has evidently made careful use of the best authorities on his subject. His clearness of style is also notable. His book likewise contains some excellent maps. It may be recommended without hesitation to those who desire a good concise account of the economic history of England.

Die Spectralanalyse der Gestirne. Von Dr. J. Scheiner. Mit einem Vorworte von Prof. H. C. Vogel. Leipzig: Engelmann. 1890.

THIS book belongs to that limited class of scientific works whose very excellence blunts the interest of a detailed review. Devoid of nonsense and devoted entirely to setting forth what is known, what remains to be discovered, and how to proceed in mastering that remainder, the task of the reviewer is limited to showing what the book is and what want it fulfils. We learn from the preface that the late Dr. Engelmann, in whose person the professions of astronomer and publisher were happily united, conceived the idea of a thorough treatise on "astrophysics," showing fully the present state of the science. The present work is a partial embodiment of that idea, embracing, with all necessary detail, the subject of celestial spectroscopy. In the first part the instruments and methods of research are described with all necessary completeness. In the second the two leading principles of spectroscopy are developed, and here, perhaps, the American and English student will find most that is new and useful. It is often said that an incandescent gas is characterized by bright lines in its spectrum, but we learn the fact, which has been long known though half forgotten, that this is true only under two conditions, viz.: that the gas is transparent through and through, and has within it no solid matter as hot as the gas itself.

The results of spectrum analysis are set forth in the third and concluding part. As an example of the author's method we may instance his dealing with the spectrum of the zodiacal light. In three pages he describes the spectrum as seen by four observers, giving more than half his space to the results reached by the best-situated observer, Prof. A. W. Wright of New Haven. Six figures of spectra show to the eye that the spectrum is identical with that of reflected sunlight.

What renders the work especially valuable to students and investigators is, in the first two parts, the completeness with which physical principles are applied to methods of research; and, in the third part, the condensation of the latest results reached by observers everywhere. We therefore hope that it will speedily be made more accessible to American students by an English translation.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Aldrich, T. B. The Sisters' Tragedy, and Other Poems. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Beauregard, Gen. G. T. A Commentary on the Campaign and Battle of Manassas of July, 1861. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Beckwith, Anna L. Constance Winter's Choice. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.
Cahoon, F. Whom God Hath Joined. Chicago: Laird & Lee.
Carnarvon, Earl of. Chesterfield's Letters. 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.
Cooke, G. W. Browning Guide-Book. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.
Gomme, G. L. The Gentleman's Magazine Library. Architectural Antiquities. Part II. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.
Hand Book of the American Republics. Bureau of the American Republics.
Hussey, Martha S. Helps in Teaching Reading. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.
Keary, C. F. The Vikings in Western Christendom. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
Lamond, Elizabeth. Walter of Henley's Husbandry. Longmans, Green & Co.
Lincoln, D. F. Hygienic Physiology. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.
Lloy, D. The Philosophy of Right. 2 vols. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
Macaulay, T. B. Second Essay on the Earl of Chatham. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.
Mason, L. W. The New Fourth Music Reader. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.05.
Meyer, Mrs. Annie N. Woman's Work in America. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
Milton's Arcades and Comus. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
Miss Tcosey's Mission. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.
Morris, W., and Eirikr Magnüsson. The Saga Library. Vol I. London: Bernard Quaritch.
Mowat, Hon. O. Christianity and Some of its Evidences. *Fleming H. Revell. 50 cents.*
Overland Monthly. Vol. XVI. July–December, 1890. San Francisco.
Palm, A. J. The Death Penalty. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Parsons, Rev. J. C. English Versification. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.
Peard, Frances. Mademoiselle. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
Ramsay, Prof. W. Historical Geography of Asia Minor. London: John Murray.
Rathborne, G. The Cartaret Affair. Chicago: Laird & Lee.
Reclus, Elie. Primitive Folk. Scribner & Welford. $1.25.
Rigdon, J. Grammar of the English Sentence. Danville, Ind.: The Indiana Publishing Co.
Rossetti, W. M. The Adonais of Shelley. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Rowe, F. J. The Coming of Arthur and the Passing of Arthur. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
Shady Side; or, Life in a Country Parsonage. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.
Shakespeare. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
Sherman, Gen. W. T. Personal Memoirs. 2 vols. Charles L. Webster & Co.
Sidney, Sir P. An Apologie for Poetrie. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan.
Skeat, Rev. W. Principles of English Etymology. 2d series. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $2.60.
Southwick, F. T. Primer of Elocution and Action. Edgar S. Werner.
Stephenson, H. M. Livy. Book XXVII. Cambridge: University Press. New York: Macmillan & Co.
Sterrett, Prof. Reason and Authority in Religion. Thomas Whittaker. $1.

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Stoddard, W. O. Gid Granger. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.
Sybel, Prof. H. von. The Founding of the German Empire. Vol. 2. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.
Taine, H. A. The Modern Régime. Vol. I. Henry Holt & Co. $2.
Talks with Athenian Youths. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Taylor, H. M. Euclid's Elements of Geometry. Books III. and IV. Cambridge: University Press: New York: Macmillan.
Taylor, Thomas. The Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries. J. W. Bouton.
Taylor, W. The Christian in Society. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 35 cents.
Tennyson's Poetical Works. Macmillan & Co.
The Annual Expense Book. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 50 cents.
The Banker's Almanac and Register. 1891. Homans Publishing Co.
The Correspondence of William Augustus Miles on the French Revolution. 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co.
The Haydocks' Testimony. Philadelphia: Christian Arbitration and Peace Society. 50 cents.
Tyler, G. V. Passion. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.
Valera, J. Doña Luz: A Novel. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
Vogüé, Vicomte de. Spectacles Contemporains. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Ward, May A. Life of Petrarch. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.25.
Weber, Alice. Angela. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
Wharton, Rev. H. M. Pulpit, Pew and Platform. Baltimore: Wharton, Barron & Co.
Williams, M. Later Leaves. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.75.
Young, Prof. C. A. Lessons in Astronomy. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.30.

Woman's Work in America.

Edited by ANNIE NATHAN MEYER. Introduction by JULIA WARD HOWE. 12mo, $1.50.

Contents: Woman in Education. (a) In the East, Mary F. Eastman. (b) In the West, May Wright Sewall. (c) In the South, Christine Ladd Franklin.—In Literature, Helen Gray Cone.—In Journalism, Susan E. Dickinson.—In Medicine, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi.—In Ministry, Rev. Ada C. Bowles.—In the State, Mary A. Livermore.—In Law, Ada M. Kittenbender.—In Industry, Alice Hyneman Rhine.—In Philanthropy. (a) Care of Poor, Josephine Shaw Lowell. (b) Care of Sick, Edna D. Cheney. (c) Care of Criminals, Susan Barney. (d) Care of Indians, A. B. Quinton. (e) Work of the W. C. T. U., Frances Willard. (f) Work of the Red Cross, Clara Barton. (g) Anti-Slavery Movement, Lilie B. Chace Wyman.

Fanny Kemble's Further Records.

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